













T H E  
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OF  
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## G A L L O W A Y.

## LINCLUDEN COLLEGE. PLATE I.

THE college of Lincluden, in Galloway, stands upon the water of Cluden, where it falls into the river Nith, about two miles above or north of Dumfries. This house was originally a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded in the reign of King Malcolm IV., by Uthred, father to Rolland, Lord of Galloway, who was buried here. By him Lincluden was endowed with the divers lands lying within the baronies of Corse Michael and Drumsleith, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The particulars are mentioned in the notes below.\* This priory was afterwards changed by Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway and Bothwell, Panitarius Scotiæ, into a college or provostry, consisting of a provost and twelve beadsmen, because of the lewd and scandalous lives of the nuns.† This Earl died A. D. 1400, and was interred in the sacristy

* The five merkland	{	of Little Dryburgh	The fifteen-shilling land of Stackford
		of Drumjarg	The forty-shilling land of Newton
		of Ernpheillan	The merkland of Clunie and Skellingholm
		of Erneraig	The six merkland of Carraschietie, or Carnchar
		of Blarome	The six merkland of Drumganis
		of Meikle Dryburgh	The five merkland of Traquier
		of Christmanton	The merkland of Stockholm
		of Blacharne	The five merkland of Nunland
	{	of Erne Menzie	The five merkland of Cruisanes, or Curristsains
Culnotrie		The six merkland of Holm, now Goldee Lee	
The corn mill of Corse Michael.		The twenty-shilling land of Maryholm	
The five merkland of Garrenton		The four merkland of Nunholm,	
The twa and half merkland of Black Park		All lying within the barony of Drumsleith and stewartry of Kirkcudbright.	
All lying within the barony of Corse Michael and stewartry of Kirkcudbright.		† Alianore Priouresse de Lincluden del Conte de Dumfries is mentioned by Prynn, ad annum 1296.	

or vestry here; over the door of which are still to be seen his and his lady's armorial bearings; she was heiress of Bothwell; they are neatly carved in stone on different shields; between which three stars are interlaced with three cups, the latter are the insignia of his office of Panitarius Scotiæ.

THE name of the first provost of this college was Elese. He was succeeded by Alexander Cairns, appointed by Earl Archibald the fourth, whose chancellor he appears to have been, being, by a charter of that Earl, dated February 12, 1413, thus described: Alexander de Carnys, Præpositus de Lincluden Cancellarius noster. In the year 1422 he was succeeded by John Cameron, official of Lothian,\* and rector of Cambuslang, who was confessor and secretary to archibald, the fourth Earl of Douglas, above mentioned. This John Cameron, on the restoration of James I., was named Secretary and Lord Privy Seal, and the year following was appointed keeper of the great seal; he was soon after elected bishop of Glasgow; and, in 1429, was appointed one of the commissioners from Scotland for redressing grievances, and settling the peace with England: soon after, with the consent of their respective patrons, he made the ministers of the churches of Cambuslang, Torbolton, Eglesham, Kirkmahoe, Lufs, and Kilearn, prebendaries of Glasgow, to have stalls within the choir there, and places and votes in the chapter for ever. Among the list of patrons was, Sir John Forrester, of Corstevin, patron of Kirkmahoe, in right of his wife, Margaret: she, with the consent of her son and heir, Sir William Stewart, agreed to it.

In the year 1433, Cameron was appointed one of the delegates from Scotland to the Council of Basil; to which place he went through England with a retinue of thirty persons in his train.

In 1437, when the peace was to be negotiated with England, Cameron was one of the Plenipotentiaries for Scotland, and had a safe conduct for that purpose to pass into England, together with Sir Alexander Seaton, Sir Walton Ogilvie, and Sir John Forrester. After the murder of James I. Cameron was removed from the office of Chancellor, when

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\* An official was one appointed to a See, but not confirmed by the Pope.

he returned to his bishoprick, and built the great tower of the Episcopal palace at Glasgow, on which his escutcheon of arms is placed; he also laid out a great sum of money in rebuilding the vestry, which his predecessor, bishop Lauder, had begun.

IN the year 1439, in an indenture between Jean, widow of James I. and Sir Alexander Livingston, of Callender, anent the person of James II. among the numerous seals appendant to that deed was that of Cameron. He died at Lockwood on Christmas Eve, A. D. 1446.

CAMERON was succeeded in his provostry of Lincluden by Halyburton, whose arms are to be seen on the south walls, within the choir.

He was succeeded by John Methuin, doctor of the decretals, who, in 1437, during the minority of James II., was secretary of Scotland, and one of the plenipotentiaries along with Sir John Forrester, of Corstevin, lord chamberlain of Scotland, the Lords Gordon and Montgomery, with Sir Vano, or Vans: they met at London in time of open war, and, in 1432, renewed the truce for nine years.

IN 1444 Methuin was dismissed from his office of secretary, and died soon after. He was succeeded by provost Lindsay in 1449, who, in 1465, was appointed lord privy seal; and, along with Muirhead, bishop of Glasgow; Spence, bishop of Aberdeen; Crawford, abbot of Holyrood House; the Earls of Crawford, of Argyle; the Lord Livingstone, Chamberlaine, and Alexander Boyd, of Duncow, was sent ambassador to England to redress all grievances. This commission is dated in 1465:

UPON the 18th of December, 1468, William, Earl of Douglas, assembled all the lords, barons, and freeholders, with the oldest borderers at Lincluden, to revise the border laws, when divers regulations were made. Lindsay was succeeded in the provostry of Lincluden by Livingstone, who was succeeded by William Herries, rector of Kirkpatrick, who was one of the attendants upon James, the ninth Earl of Douglas, when upon his pilgrimage to Rome, in 1453.

PROVOST ANDERSON succeeded Herries; and Anderson's successor was William Stewart, second son to Sir Thomas Stewart, of Minto, who was second son to Sir Alexander Stewart, of Garlies. This provost Stewart was formerly rector of Lochmaban; he was afterwards bishop of Aberdeen, and appointed lord treasurer of Scotland;

his

his arms are still to be seen under the Scots arms, upon the great stair-case in the provost's lodgings here, which he either rebuilt, or very much repaired. He was afterwards succeeded by provost Maxwell, whose successor was Robert Douglas, second son to the baron of Drumlanrig; to him — Douglas, of Boatford, who was the last provost, when Lincluden became a temporal barony in 1565; since which period it has been the property of the Nithsdale family. From what remains of that ancient building, which is part of the provost's house, the chancel, and some of the South wall of the church, an idea may be easily formed of its former splendour. The choir in particular was finished in the finest style of the florid Gothic. The roof was treble, in the manner of that of King's college at Cambridge, and the trusses, from whence the ribbed arch-work sprung, are covered with coats of arms; the lower roof is now entirely demolished; the middle one, a plane arch, still stands; but the uppermost roof, which consisted of timber and lead, was destroyed at the Reformation. The Earls of Douglas, when in the zenith of their power and greatness, expended considerable sums in ornamenting this place, which was their favourite residence, when wardens of the west marches. In the chancel is the elegant tomb of Margaret, daughter of Robert III. wife of Archibald, Earl of Douglas, first Duke of Terouan, and son of Archibald the Grim. Her effigy, at full length, says Mr. Pennant, lay on the stone, her head resting on two cushions; but the figure is now mutilated, and her bones, till lately, were scattered about in a most indecent manner, by some wretches who broke open the repository in search of treasure. The tomb is in the form of an arch, with all parts most beautifully carved: on the middle of the arch is the heart, the Douglas's arms, guarded by three chalices,\* set crossways, with a star near each, and certain letters I could not read. On the wall is inscribed, *A L'aide de dieu*, and at some distance beneath, *Hic Jacet D-na Margaretæ regis Scotiæ filia quodam Comiissa de Douglas Dna Gollovidiæ et vallis Annandæ.*

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\* These are generally supposed to be cups, the insignia of his office of cupbearer of Scotland, and not chalices.





FOUNTAINS (COLLIER PL.)

IN the front of the tomb are nine shields, containing as many arms: in one are the three stars, the original coat of this great house, for the heart was not added till the good Sir James was employed in carrying that of Robert Bruce to the holy land; besides these are the arms after that event; and also their arms as Lords of Annandale, Galloway and Liddesdale. Near the tomb is a doorcase, richly ornamented with carving; and on the top the heart and cups, as in the former.

IN other parts of the remains of this church are the arms of the Douglasses, or Dukes of Terouan, Earls of Angus, of Ormond, and of Murray: here are besides, the arms of John Stewart, Earl of Athol, with the motto, *first by fortune, and fil the fetters*.

BENEATH one of the windows are two rows of figures, the upper of angels, the lower of a corpse and other figures, all much defaced, but seemingly designed to express the preparations for the interment of our Saviour.

THE remains of a bowling-green and flower-garden, with the parterres and scrolls, very visible, still exist on the south-east side of the building: beyond which is a great artificial mount, with a spiral walk to the top, which is hollowed, and has a turf seat around, whence there is a most delightful view over the adjacent country, to which the junction of the rivers is no small addition.

THIS view, which shews the south-west aspect, was drawn A.D. 1789.

#### LINCLUDEN COLLEGE. PLATE II.

THIS plate exhibits the ruin as it appears from nearly the north-east aspect. The building at the end next the spectator was the provost's tower, or mansion. It was drawn A. D. 1789, a few months after the former.

#### THRIEVE, OR THRIEFF, CASTLE.

THIS castle stands upon an island of sixteen Scots acres, formed in the river Dee, in Galloway. Here was, it is said, a more ancient fortress

belonging to the old Lords, or petty Kings, of Galloway; which being demolished, the present building was erected, but by whom, or when is not ascertained, but supposed to be by a Douglas. Tradition says, this castle obtained the appellation of Th'rive's Castle, that is, the castle of the Rive, from one of the Lords of Galloway, of that family, who resided here; and, from his depredations and extortions, was called the Rive: others derive it from the word *Reeve*, as being a contraction of the Reeves Castle.

UPON the ruin of the house of Douglas, and the annexation of the Lordship of Galloway to the crown of Scotland in 1455, this castle remained in the King's hands, who appointed captains for the keeping thereof, as occasion required. In the year 1502, Sir John Dunbar, of Mochrum, was appointed keeper of the castle of Thrieff for nine years, and the twenty-five merks worth of land, called the Granges of Thrieff, and the fishery thereof, with all other profits and duties whatsoever, pertaining to the said castle, with the office of steward, of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, for which he was to pay the King yearly, on Whitsunday and Martinmas, the sum of one hundred pounds, and to keep up the castle at his own charge. This grant was dated the 12th of September. But in the year 1524, it appears by another grant dated at Edinburgh, September 9th, that this castle, with that of Loughmaban, with all their perquisites and appendages, and all the King's lands at Duncow, within the county of Dumfries, together with the office of sheriff of Kirkcudbright, with all its profits and fees, were given to Robert, Lord Maxwell, and the longest liver of his sons, and their assigns and tenants, for the space of nineteen years from the feast of St. Martin.

THE Lords Maxwell, afterwards Earl of Nithsdale, possessed the heritable office of stewards, of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and keepers of the castle of Thrieff, until the year 1747, when all the heritable jurisdictions in Scotland were annexed to the Crown.

THE keeper of the castle of Thrieff received from each of the twenty-six or twenty-seven parishes in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, what was called a ladner-mart cow, that is, a fat cow, in such condition as to be fit for killing and salting at Martinmas for winter provision. These ladner-mart cows were regularly paid to the Earls of Nithsdale, till the forfei-

ture



ure of the last Earl in 1715, when it went into disuse; but formerly, so attentive were the family to that right, that when, in the year 1704, they sold the estate, upon which the castle of Thrieff stood, they reserved the island and castle, that it might afford them a title to the twenty-seven ladner-mart cows belonging to the castle; and they regularly, by a written commission, appointed a captain of the castle of Thrieff. This ruin is now said to be the property of the Laird of Kelton; by what means it became private property I have not been able to learn; the Lords Maxwell appear to have held it only as tenants by a lease from the Crown.

THIS castle consists of a large square tower, built with a small slate-like stone; is surrounded at a small distance by an envelope, with four round towers; it had also a strong gate, shewn in the drawing; the curtains of the envelope were pierced for guns.

DURING the troubles under King Charles I. the Earl of Nithsdale held this castle for the King, and armed, paid, and victualled, a garrison therein of eighty men, besides officers, all at his own expence; till at length His Majesty, unable to give him any assistance, directed and authorised him, by the following letters, to make the best conditions he could for himself and the garrison of this castle, and also for that of Carleverock, wherein he had been for a considerable time besieged.

*Letter of King Charles I., addressed to our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and counsellor, Robert, Earl of Nithsdale.*

“ CHARLES R.

“ RIGHT trusty and right well-beloved cousin and councillor, we greet you well. Whereas you have represented unto us, by your letter of the 12th of September, that those who have besieged you so long in the castle of Carleverock have now offered you honourable conditions to come out; and forasmuch as our affairs permit not to relieve you so soon as we had determined, and as seemes your necessities require, and being withal most willing to free your person from further danger, and to ease you of the trouble and toyle you have sustained by so long a siege, we do therefore hereby (graciously condescending unto your humble request) give you leave to embrace and accept the  
aforesaid

aforefaid conditions, for the fafety and prefervation of your perfon and eftate, having withal a regard to our honour, fo far as the neceffity of your prefent condition will permit; and we fhall ftill, as we have done hitherto, continue our gracious efteem of you. Given at our Court at York this 15th day of September, in the fixteenth year of our reign, 1640."

*Letter from King Charles I., addreffed as before.*

"CHARLES R.

"RIGHT trufty and well-beloved coufen and counfellor, we greet you well. Underftanding by this bearer, that altho' you were agreed with thofe that have beleaguered you in Carlaverock upon honourable terms, for your coming forth, and rendering thereof, yet that thofe conditions are not valid until fuch time that they be ratified by thofe that have made themfelves members of the great Committee in Edinburgh, and fearing that your enemies there will not give way to your coming forth upon fuch good terms, we are therefore graciously pleafed, and by thefe prefents do permit and give you leave to take fuch conditions as you can get, whereby the lives and libertics of yourfelf, your family, and thofe that are with you, may be preferved: and in cafe they fhould urge the furrendry of our caftle of Thrieve, which hitherto you have fo well defended, and we wifh you were able to do fo ftill, our gracious pleafure is, that you do rather quit the fame unto them; which, if fo, the neceffity require you to do on the beft and moft honourable terms you can, rather than hazard the fafety of your own perfon, and thofe with you; and in fuch cafe this fhall be your warrant and difcharge. Given at our Court at York, the 15th day of September, in the fixteenth year of our reign, 1640."—This view was drawn A. D. 1789.

NEW ABBEY. PLATE I.

THIS was a Ciftertian abbey, founded in the beginning of the thirteenth century by Devorgilla, daughter of Allan, Lord of Galloway, niece to David, Earl of Huntingdon, and wife to John Baliol, Lord of Castle-

Castlebernard. Baliol died in the year 1269, and was buried in this new foundation.

ANDREW WINTON, prior of Lochleven, informs us, that the lady, Devorgilla, caused his heart to be taken out and embalmed; and putting it into an ivory box, bound with enamelled silver, closed it solemnly in the walls of the church, near the high altar, from whence it was occasionally filed the Abbey of Sweetheart, though afterwards more generally called New Abbey.

To this abbey there belonged divers baronies, lands, churches, and other valuable possessions, to the annual amount, in money, of 6821. The particulars of some of these lands see in the note\*.

\* The kirks of St. Katherine, of the Hopes, Mont Lothian, Bolton, Kennel Dorstorphin, Kirkpatrick, Durham, Corfe Michael and Buittle, with the tiends of the same, all belonged to this abbey, together with the barony of Lochpatrick, comprehending the 49 merks, and 2 shilling lands, of old extent, of Kirkpatrick Durham, viz.

The 40 shilling land of Culthengan

Ditto - - of Tarbreach

The 20 shilling land of Kirkland

The 40 shilling land of Monidow

The 38 shilling land and eight-penny land of Bardarroch

Ditto - - of Nether Macartna

The 20 shilling land of Margley

The 40 shilling land of Craigilcay

Ditto - - of Arkland

Ditto - - of Armone

Ditto - - of Drumeonchre

The 5 merk land of Atkinhay

The 1 merk land of Dargarroch

The 40 shilling land of Calfat

Ditto - - of Barmoffete

Ditto - - of Knocktulloch

The two merk land of Overbar.

The 2 merk land of Netherbar, with the lands of Corfe and Barbain, which are said to be pendicle of Bardarroch, and the mill, with all other and singular annexes, connexes, woods, fishings, parts, pendicles, and pertinents, &c., lying within the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and shire of Dumfries; which lands were sewed 117 merks, 8 shillings, and 8 pennies, Scots, to Robert, Master of Maxwell, son and heir of Robert Lord Maxwell, to him and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to his brother John, and his heirs male; which failing, to the heirs male whatsoever, of the above-mentioned Robert, Master of Maxwell, for services done to the abbey by the family of Maxwell, for taking the abbey and tenants, &c. under their protection, as appears by the charter granted to him by John, abbot of the monastery of Sweetheart, and the convent of the same, bearing date February 18, 1544. The lands of Ardevell, Engleston, Corfe Little Barr, Dargarroch, Kirkland of Corfe Michael, Craigend and Leaths, belonged to this monastery, together with lands now belonging to William Craik, Esq. of Arbigland, and others.

THE first abbot of this house was Henry, who died in the journey to Citeaux, in the year 1219. He was succeeded by Ericus Magister, *conuerforum ejusdem domus*; afterwards, according to Prynne, John, Abbot of this house, swore fealty to Edward, surnamed Long Shanks, A. D. 1296, and was one of the free barons who chose that King to be arbitrator between Bruce and Baliol.

FEBRUARY 18, A. D. 1548, the name of the incumbent abbot was John, as appears by his signature to a charter to the Lords of Maxwell, then made heritable baillies of Sweetheart. This charter was also signed by 14 monks, whose names were as under: 1. Richardus. 2. Thomas Pedden. 3. Jacobus Derling. 4. Frater Willielmus Johnstone. 5. Frater Gaven Little. 6. Frater Gilbertus Neilson. 7. Frater Thomas Murray. 8. Frater Johannes Kirkpatrick. 9. Frater Robertus Notman. 10. Frater Patricius Welsh. 11. Frater Patricius Kowll. 12. Frater Andreas Donnart. 13. Frater Thomas Dickson.

ON the 23d of October, A. D. 1558, one, named John, was abbot, as appears by a charter of his granting. Among the consenting monks, who signed the deed, is Gilbert Brown, of the family of Garfluth, who afterwards became abbot of this house, and was the last that held that office. Calderwood, in his history, says, that he sat in Parliament on the 17th of August, 1560, when the Confession of Faith was approved of; and, in 1605, was apprehended by the Lord Cranston, captain of the guards appointed for the borders, and was sent first to Blacknefs castle, and, after some days, to the castle of Edinburgh, where he was confined till his departure out of the kingdom. He died at Paris the 14th of May, 1612.

AFTER the Reformation this abbey was in the hands of the Crown, from 1587, when the Annexation Act passed, to the year 1624, when it was granted to Sir Robert Spotswood of that ilk; in whose time the yearly value of the barony was 212l. 10s. 10½d. sterling. But it has since been burdened by Queen Anne, with a mortification in favour of the second minister of Dumfries, paid out of the lands of Drumm, in the parish of New Abbey, which, with several decreets of locality, amount to 141l. 4s. 8½d.

THIS abbey stands in a bottom: the principal parts remaining, are the church

church and part of the chapter-house, said to have been an elegant piece of architecture, demolished, as was reported, for the sake of the stone. It was feared the whole building would have undergone the same fate; wherefore a number of the neighbouring gentry raised a sum of money by subscription, and the minister was employed to enter into an agreement with the tenant to prevent it, for which forty pounds was paid him. It is but justice to Mr. Copeland, the proprietor, who had purchased this abbey of Mr. Spotswood, to take notice that he had in his lease prohibited and guarded against all such dilapidations; but hurt that his neighbours should suppose him capable of such a piece of barbarism as to permit so great an ornament to the country to be demolished for the paltry sum of six or seven pounds, the price he was said to have gotten for the stones, he, as a fine, or amende honourable to his character and taste, permitted his tenant to take the sum above-mentioned. The ministers and subscribers are, however, justly entitled to the thanks of the country for their public-spirited behaviour on this occasion.

IN the roof of the south transept is an escutcheon, charged with two pastoral staves in saltire; over them a heart, and beneath them three mullets of five points, 2 and 1, said to be the arms of the abbey; over the escutcheon is an inscription, from its height, and want of light, illegible; it is said to be, *Christus Maritus Meus*, which seems more applicable to a nunnery than a house of monks.

*Measures of this ruin, as communicated by Dr. Clapperton:*

Area of the whole demesnes of this abbey, 16 acres.

Height of the tower, 90 feet.

Length of the whole church, 200 feet.

Breadth of the middle aisle, 25 feet.

Breadth of the side aisles, 15 feet.

Transept, 102 feet.

Breadth of the arches, 15 feet.

Diameter of the columns at the base, 4 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

Height of the shafts of the columns from base to capital, 10 feet.

N. B. Six in number.

Base

Base of the columns supporting the tower, 10 feet.

Height of the shafts of the columns supporting the tower, 20 feet.

THE parish kirk stands on the south side of the church, and is formed out of part of the ruins; near it is a small gate leading into the abbey, on which is a bell—this is of a singular stile of architecture; on it are several defaced carvings in basso relievo, with two escutcheons of arms.

THE burial ground lies to the east of the abbey church; in it are some ancient tombstones: on one a cross, with a large and broad sword on the sinister side of it.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1789.

#### NEW ABBEY. PLATE II.

THE former view shewed the north-west appearance of this venerable ruin. This was taken a little to the eastward of the south.

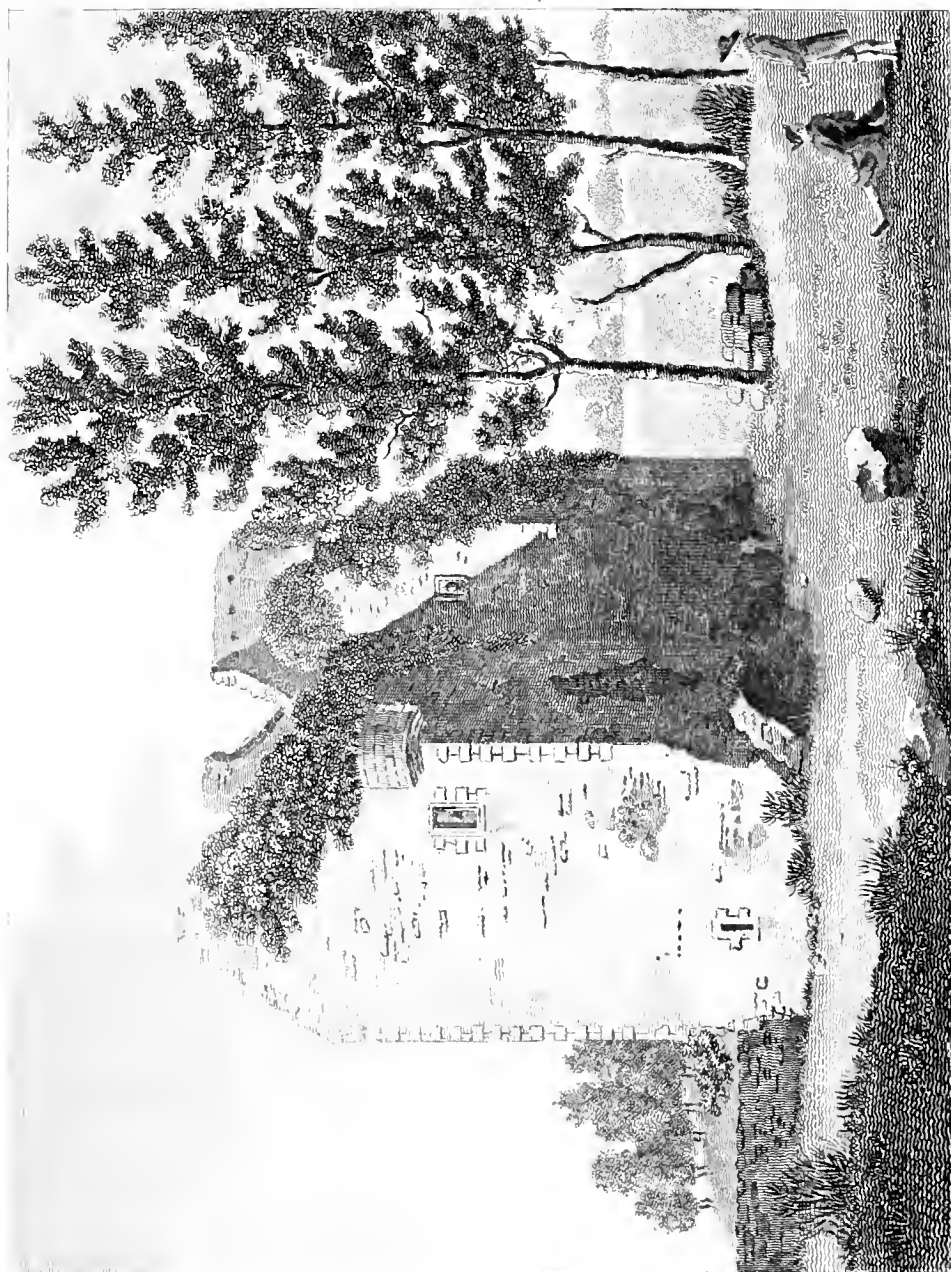
#### BUTEL CASTLE.

THIS ruin was the baronial castle of Butel, built out of the materials of a very ancient castle of the same name. It stands in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in Galloway, and parish of Butel, on the west side of the water of Urr, about fifteen miles from Dumfries to the westward, and is now the property of George Maxwell, of Muncies, Esq.

THE ancient building, from whose remains this was erected, stood at a very small distance. The mount, some scattered fragments of walls, a draw-well, and the surrounding fols, all overgrown with trees, shrubs, and bushes, are the sole remains of this fortress, said to have been considerable when Galloway was an independent state, and afterwards to have been the favourite residence of John Baliol, sometime King of Scotland.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1789.





ARBORETUM TOWERS,

Engraved by J. G. Thompson



*THE ABBOT'S TOWER, NEAR NEW ABBEY.*

**T**HIS tower was the residence of the abbots of Sweetheart, or New Abbey, when they chose to retire for a short time from the cares of their office. It commands an extensive prospect, and, when in repair, must have been a very healthy habitation, much more so than the abbey, which lies rather low.

IN perusing Keith's list of churchmen, it will appear that Sweetheart Abbey produced some eminent statesmen and divines, who, it is probable, here planned their political system, or pursued their sacred researches, free from the forms, duties, and intrigues of the convent; for all societies, even convents, have their intrigues.

THIS place is now the property of Mrs. Maxwell, of Kirkconnell, who purchased it some years ago.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1789.

*THE MOTE OF URR. PLATE I.*

**T**HIS artificial mount was, according to tradition, what is implied by the Saxon term, *mote*, that is, a place of judicature, or public assembly; and when Galloway was an independent state, this was the court where the Reguli, or petty Kings of that district, held their national councils, and promulgated such new laws and regulations as were found necessary from time to time to be enacted. It was also the seat of judgment, where their doomsters or judges tried capital offenders. At this time Galloway was divided into two districts, namely, above and below the water of Cree. The mote of Urr was then the great court of judicature for the latter. This mount, or hill, greatly resembles that of the Tinewald, in the Isle of Man, which is appropriated to the same uses.

THIS kind of court was not peculiar to Galloway, or the Isle of Man. Mounts called motes, and court hills, are to be seen near a great number of castles and baronial mansions, not only in Scotland, but in England also: their use, however, as courts of justice, seems

forgotten in England, where it has been generally supposed that they were constructed for military purposes, particularly to answer the uses of cavaliers, in overlooking or commanding the moveable towers, or other works of an enemy.

*MOTE OF URR. PLATE II.*

**T**HE mote of Urr is here shown from a different point of view, whence its form may be better distinguished than in the former plate, where it is somewhat subdued by the intervening trees and houses.

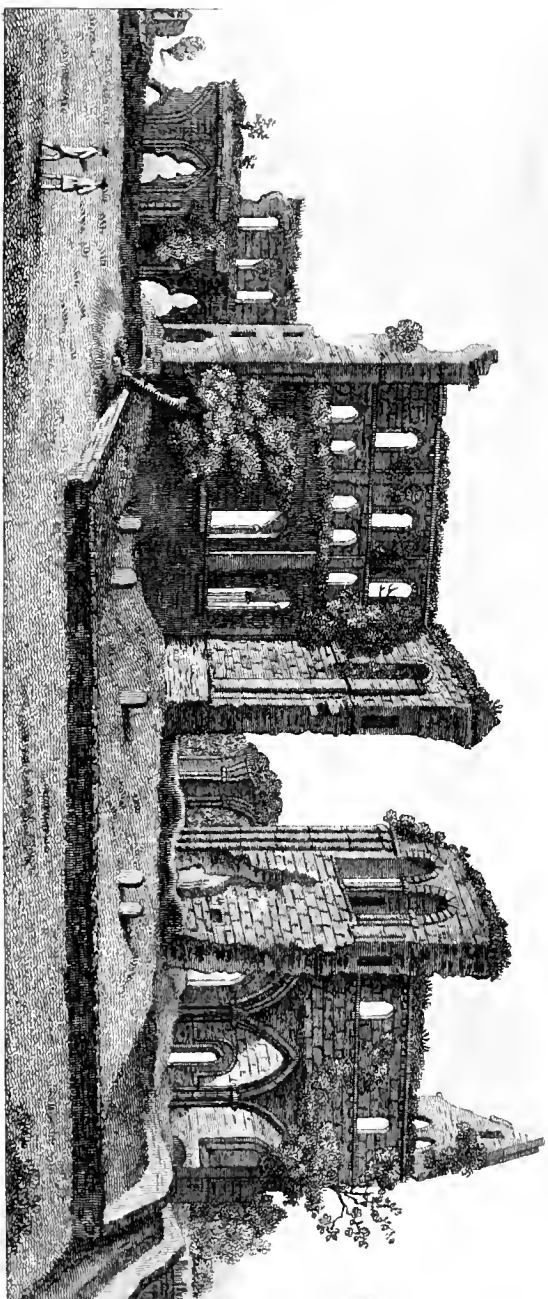
BOTH these views were drawn A. D. 1789.

*DUNDRENNAN ABBEY. PLATE I.*

**T**HE following account of the foundation of this abbey is chiefly transcribed from the Appendix to Keith's Catalogue of the Bishops, &c.

“DUNDRENNAN Abbey, situate on Solway Frith, about two miles from Kirkcudbright, in Galloway, was founded by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, in the year 1142. The monks thereof were of the Cistercian order, brought from Rievall, in England. Sylvanus was the first abbot of this place; he died at Belleland, 7 mo. Id. Octobris, anno 1189. The last abbot hereof was Edward Maxwell, son to John Lord Herries, after whose death King James VI. annexed, this place to his royal chapel of Sterling. The chronicle of Melrofs is thought to have been written by an abbot of this monastery. The first part thereof is certainly penned by an Englishman, and is a continuation of Bede's History; the second part appears to have been written by a Scotsman, familiar and contemporary with our Stuarts. The Oxford edition, published in the year 1684, does not agree with our manuscripts. Alan, Lord of Galloway, was buried in this place in the year 1233.” In the Appendix to Keith's History of the Church and state of Scotland, the annual revenues of this house, in money, is said to amount to 500l.

THIS monastery, as is evident from its ruins, was once both a beautiful



THE ABBEY OF ST. MARY. PL. I.



ful and extensive pile, but is now miserably dilapidated. Hither the unfortunate Queen Mary was escorted from Terreagles by the Lord Herries, and from hence she is said to have set out for England.

THE tomb of Alan, Lord of Galloway, was lately to be seen; he lay in a niche in the cross aisle, on the east side of the north door. It is now demolished, but the mutilated trunk of his effigy is still shewn; he was represented in a recumbent posture, and cross-legged like a crusader; for though the figure is deprived of its legs, the position of the thighs shew they were crossed. He is habited in mail armour, over which is a surcoat, a belt cross his right shoulder, and another round his waist. His lady, it is said, lay on the other side of the door.

FROM a plan, in the possession of the minister, it appears that the church of this monastery was in the shape of a cross; that over the intersection of the body and the transept there was a spire, which, tradition says, was 200 feet high. The body was 120 feet in length, and divided into three aisles by seven clustered columns supporting arches on each side. The breadth of the side aisles was 15 feet each, that of the middle aisle 25 feet. The transept measured, from north to south, 120 feet, from east to west 46 feet.

THE east end of the church was of the same breadth as the middle aisle, and only 35 feet in length; four small clustered columns, ranging on each side of, and in a line with, the two easternmost that supported the spire, divide the transept into two unequal portions.

ON the south side of the church were the cloysters, containing a square area of 94 feet, with a grass-plat in the center; east and west, but chiefly south of the cloysters, were the lodgings and different offices of the monastery, occupying a space of near 200 feet square; to-towards the south end of the western side of these buildings was a small projecting erection, in shape of a cross, exactly similar to the church, but inverted, those parts which fronted the east in one, facing the west in the other.

THIS view, which shews the north transept of the church, and the adjoining offices of the monastery, as viewed from the north-west, was drawn A. D. 1789.

*DUNDRENNAN ABBEY. PLATE II.*

**T**HIS view shews the eastern aspect of the building, which now belongs to Thomas Carnes, Esq. of London, who purchased it about two years ago of the family of —— Curry, Esq.

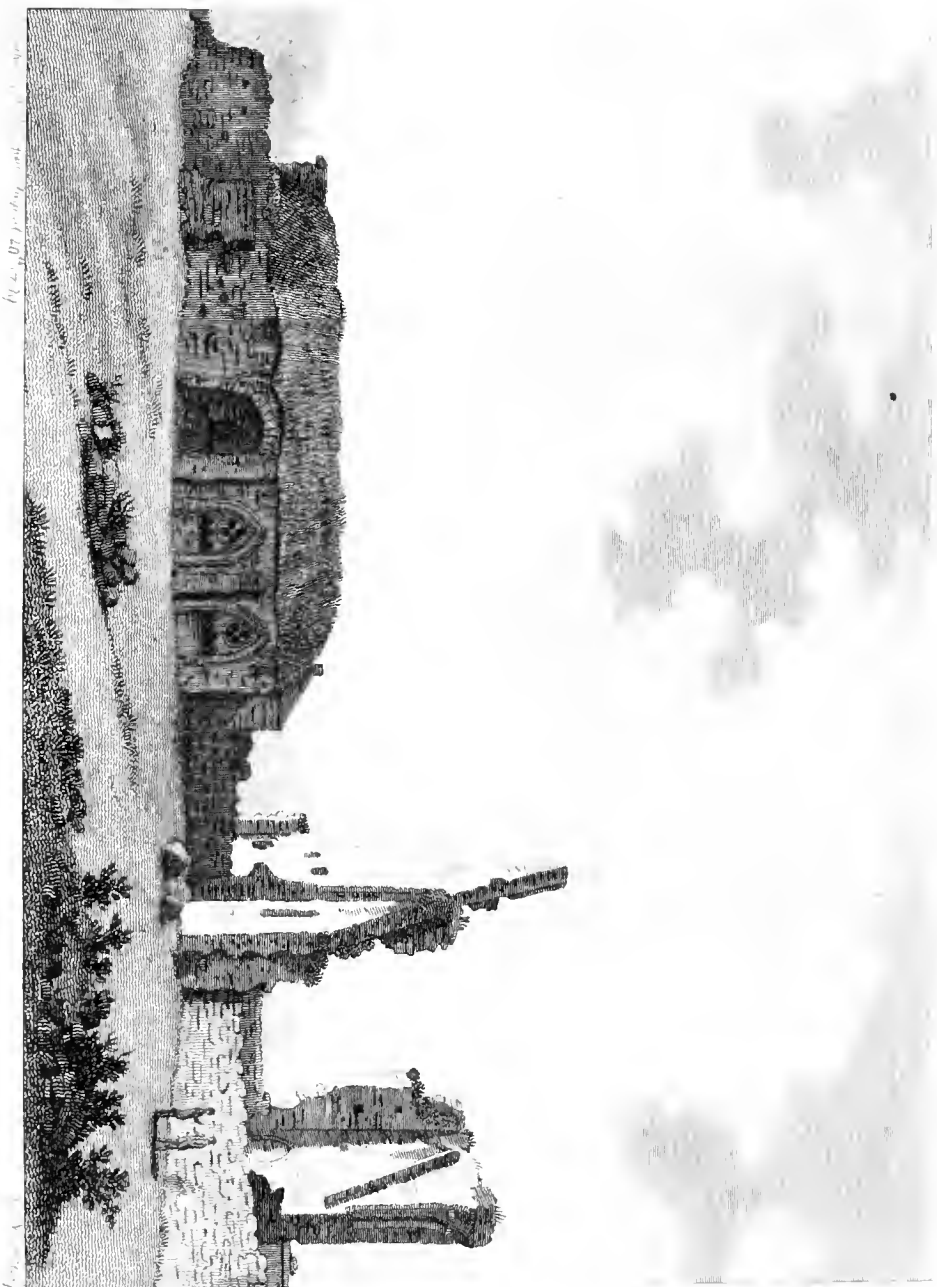
*GLENLUCE ABBEY. PLATE I.*

**G**LENLUCE, or Vallis lucis, in Galloway, gives name to a considerable Bay, as well as this Abbey, which was of the Cistercian order, founded in the year 1190 by Rolland, Lord of Galloway, and Constable of Scotland.

The monks of this monastery were brought from Melrofs. Walter, abbot of this place, was sent to Scotland by John, duke of Albany. Laurence Gordon, son to Alexander, bishop of Galloway, and archbishop of Athens, was likewise an abbot of this place. King James VI. in the year 1602, erected Glenluce into a temporality, which, in 1606, was confirmed by an act of parliament. After his death, John Gordon, dean of Salisbury, son to the bishop above-mentioned, became Lord Glenluce, and disposed of the lordship to Sir Robert Gordon, his son-in-law. Afterwards Glenluce was united to the bishopric of Galloway by act of parliament, and at length Sir James Dalrymple, president of the session, a gentleman of an ancient family in Carrick, was created Lord Glenluce; his son, Sir James Dalrymple, king's advocate, justice clerk, and secretary of state, was likewise Lord Glenluce and Earl of Stair.

AMONG Mr. M'Farlan's papers, in the Advocate's library, Edinburgh, is a description of Galloway by Mr. Andrew Sympfon, A. D. 1684, wherein the ruins of this abbey are thus described:—"In this parish, that is Glenluce, about half a mile or more northward from the parock kirke, is the abbey of Glenluce, situated in a very pleasant valley, on the east side of the river of Luce: the steeple, and part of the walls of the church, together with the chapter-house, the walls of the cloyster, the gatehouse, with the walls of the large precincts, are for the most part yet standing. In this parish of Glenluce there was a spirit, which for a long time molested the house of one Campbell,

bell,



CLONTARF ABBEY. P.L.





bell, a weaver: it would be tedious to give a full relation of all the stories concerning it. Sinclair, in his *Hydrostatics*, gives some account of it."

OF the abbey of Glenluce the present remains consist of the chapter-house, which is still covered, some adjoining vaults, and two high gables of the western part of the church. The chapter-house and vaults have handsome windows, of pointed arches, divided by two mullions, the heads of the windows adorned with tracery; the chapter-house, which is a square of about 28 feet, was adorned with sculpture, but neither very elegantly designed nor executed. In the ceiling, at the intersection of the arches, are two coats of arms, one within a treffure, a lion rampart, a coronet over the shield, which appears to be supported by angels; the other a lion rampart crowned; a bracket supporting an arch, has a man's head, with a scroll beneath it, on which was an inscription, but for want of light it was illegible. The jambs of the door are also carved; on one is a man's head, on the other some foliage.

THE chapter-house opens into a little garden on the south, round which there seems to have been a cloister; some of the walls have marks of the insertion of joists.

THIS ruin has been greatly defaced for the sake of its stone, for building houses and walls. A storm, likewise, some few years ago, threw down a high gable of the church.

THE manse, or minister's house, stands on part of the site of the abbey. The ruins are now the property of Sir Thomas Hay, of Park.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1787.

#### GLENLUCE ABBEY. PLATE II.

THIS view was taken from a station a little to the right of that from whence the former plate was drawn, in order to open the gable end of the church.

#### LOCH ROJETON, OR THE HILLS CASTLE.

THIS castle takes its first name from an adjacent lough; it is situated about three miles south-west from Dumfries. The present building,

building, from its stile, does not seem older than the middle of the sixteenth century; indeed, from the dates of 1598 and 1600 over the gate and inner court, it is most likely some re-edification, or great repair, took place in those times.

From the wardrobe account of the year 1300, published by the society of Antiquaries, it appears here was at the time a castle or mansion, of sufficient size and consequence to receive King Edward I. who remained here one night, in his way from the castle of Caerleverock to Kirkcudbright, and in his chapel here offered up his oblations: the words of the original are, “ 17 die Julii in Oblac’ Regis ad Altare in Capella sua upud Loghroieton 7s.” Possibly the royal chapel might have been a tent or portable building.

THIS fortalice was afterwards one of the strengths possessed by the Douglas family, when Lords of Galloway, and upon the ruin of that house was granted to the Herries family, from whom it came to the Lords Maxwell, and devolved to a cadet of that house, thence denominated Maxwell of the Hills, according to a copy of an ancient pedigree of the Nithsdale family in the possession of captain Robert Riddel, of Friars Carfe, F. A. S. Robert the son of the sixth Lord Maxwell, by Beatrix, the daughter of James, Earl of Morton, died here September 13th, 1552, aged about five years, having survived Lord Robert, his father, only a year. This infant, Robert, is not mentioned in Douglas Peerage; his brother John there stands as the immediate successor to Lord Robert; by this family the castle and its demesnes were sold, and are at present the property of — M’Culluck, of Ardwall, Esq.

THIS edifice, which surrounds a square court, is now divided into different tenements. Several coats of arms, with initial letters, are set up on different parts of the buildings, chiefly those of the Maxwells and their alliances; over the gate, which is pierced with loopholes for musquetry, are the arms of Scotland, and the date 1598. There is another escutcheon, the date 1600; both, probably, commemorating, as has been before observed, the times of some considerable repairs or erection.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1789.

*KIRKCUDBRIGHT CASTLE. PLATE I.*

**H**ERE was an ancient castle belonging to the Dowals, Lords of Galloway, when Galloway was a regality independent of the kingdom of Scotland. This castle descended with the other property of the Lords of Galloway, to Dervorgelda, heiress of Allan, the last Lord of that regality, and was afterwards annexed to the crown, till James IV. by a charter, dated at Edinburgh, 26th of February, 1509, granted it, together with the castle mains, to the Burgh of Kirkcudbright. The mounds and dykes of this castle are still remaining; by its situation it evidently appears to have been constructed to defend the entrance of the river Dee.

IN the town of Kirkcudbright, and probably in this castle, King Edward I. resided some days, when on his expedition to the siege of Carleverock, in the year 1300, as is shewn in the wardrobe account of that year, lately published by the Society of Antiquaries of London.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT CASTLE also afforded a temporary refuge to the unfortunate King Henry VI. after the battle of Towton, as may be seen in the Paston Letters, vol. I. p. 248, wherein is the following passage, "The Kyng Herry is at Kirkowbre with iiij men and a childe, Quene Margaret is at Edinburgh and hir son;" this is at the bottom of a copy of a letter, dated at Diepe, 30th of August, 1461.

KING JAMES IV. of Scotland was at Kirkcudbright in March, 1508, as is proved by public papers, dated at that place. The tradition is, that he was hospitably entertained there, and that the burgh claimed a reward for their former services to James II. and to himself, whereupon he, with consent of parliament, granted them the old castle and mains, as has been above-mentioned.

THE latter castle of Kirkcudbright, here delineated, was built by Thomas M'Lellan of Bombay, ancestor of the Lords of Kirkcudbright, about the year 1570, on the site of the collegiate church, then lately demolished by the reformers, which was granted by King James VI. then a minor, the earl of Murray being the regent. This charter  
conveyed

conveyed the whole and entire site,\* foundation, and place, upon which the place and church of the brothers of Kirkcudbright, were originally constructed or erected, together with stones therein remaining, with all the orchards, gardens, and appurtenances." It was dated 6th December, 1569. The descendants of this Sir Thomas enjoyed the castle he had built till April 1663, when some women, having made a disturbance at the introduction of an episcopal minister into the Kirk of Kirkcudbright, the privy council granted a commission to the Earls of Linlithgow, Galloway, Annandale, and Drumlanrig, with Sir John Wauchop, to enquire into the matter. These four earls came to Kirkcudbright castle, and found that Lord Kirkcudbright had countenanced what those women had done; they therefore sent him prisoner to Edinburgh, 23d May, 1663, where he shortly after died, and his neighbours by degrees acquired all his estates.

DURING the Usurpation of Cromwell, this lord, with most of the Scotch Presbyterians, had opposed the independents, by which he had suffered greatly in his fortune; but being likewise a great opponent to episcopacy, he became obnoxious to government.

AFTER his death the castle of Kirkcudbright came at length by succession to the late Sir Robert Maxwell, of Orchardton; he sold it to the present Earl of Selkirk, who is the present proprietor.

The remains of this building shew it was once an elegant as well as large structure; some ancient persons living when this view was taken, said, that it had extended much farther than it then did, had formerly a handsome gate, and that the roof was taken off about forty years ago, since which it has been much injured, the stones having been taken for other erections.

AGAINST the building are two coats of arms; over that on the sinister side are the initials, G M, and the date, 1582, probably the time when the castle was completed, or some considerable addition made to it. The arms are those of Herries, the Three Hedgehogs,

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\* *Totum et integrum solum fundum et locum, super quibus locus et ecclesiæ Fratrum de Kirkcudbright per prius construebantur seu ædificabantur, una cum omnibus lapidibus super eisdem existentibus, cum pomariis, hortis et pendiculis.*

beneath them this motto, *DONS DEDIT*, and another obliterated inscription, which, according to tradition, was, *This is the House of Herries*.

*KIRKCUDBRIGHT CASTLE. PLATE II.*

**T**HIS view shews the North aspect; the former was taken from the East: both were drawn A. D. 1789.

*KENMURE CASTLE. PLATE I.*

**T**HIS castle stands on a very commanding eminence, at the head of Loch Ken, where the water of the Ken runs into the lake. It is said to have been one of the seats of the ancient Lords of Galloway, and particularly the favourite residence of John Baliol, some time King of Scotland.

KENMURE was for a short time in the hands of the Douglasses, and afterwards, A. D. 1297, with the lands of Lochinvar, acquired from John de Maxwell, by Sir Adam de Gordon, Knight, and has ever since continued in his family, one of whom, Sir John Gordon, of Lochinvar, was (according to Douglas) by King Charles I. raised on the 8th of May, 1633, to the dignity of the Peerage, by the titles of Viscount Kenmure, Lord Lochinvar, to him and his heirs male; and as a farther testimony of his majesty's favor, part of his lands were erected into a royal borough, with ample jurisdiction, to be called the Burgh of Galloway, now New Galloway, with which Wigton, Whithorn, and Stranraur, sends a member to the British parliament.

ROBERT, the seventh Viscount, from a too grateful sense of the favors conferred on his ancestors by the Stuart family, unhappily engaging in the Rebellion, A. D. 1715, was taken prisoner at Preston, tried, condemned, and executed: his honors and most of his estates consequently forfeited to the crown. Since which his descendants have, by their services in the army, endeavoured to compensate for the mistaken attachment of their predecessor.

THE buildings of this castle consist chiefly of two towers, now in ruins, to which some later erections, still habitable, have been added, encompassing a square court. Tradition says, this castle has been twice burned: once during the reign of Queen Mary, and a second time by Oliver Cromwell, or his order. In digging lately near the foot of the mount on which the castle stands, a great number of cannon balls were discovered, some forty-eight, and others six-pounders.

THIS plate, which shews the distant view of the castle, the lake, and romantic mountains rising behind it, was drawn A. D. 1790.

*KENMURE CASTLE. PLATE II.*

THIS plate, which shews the entrance into the castle, was drawn at the same time as plate I.

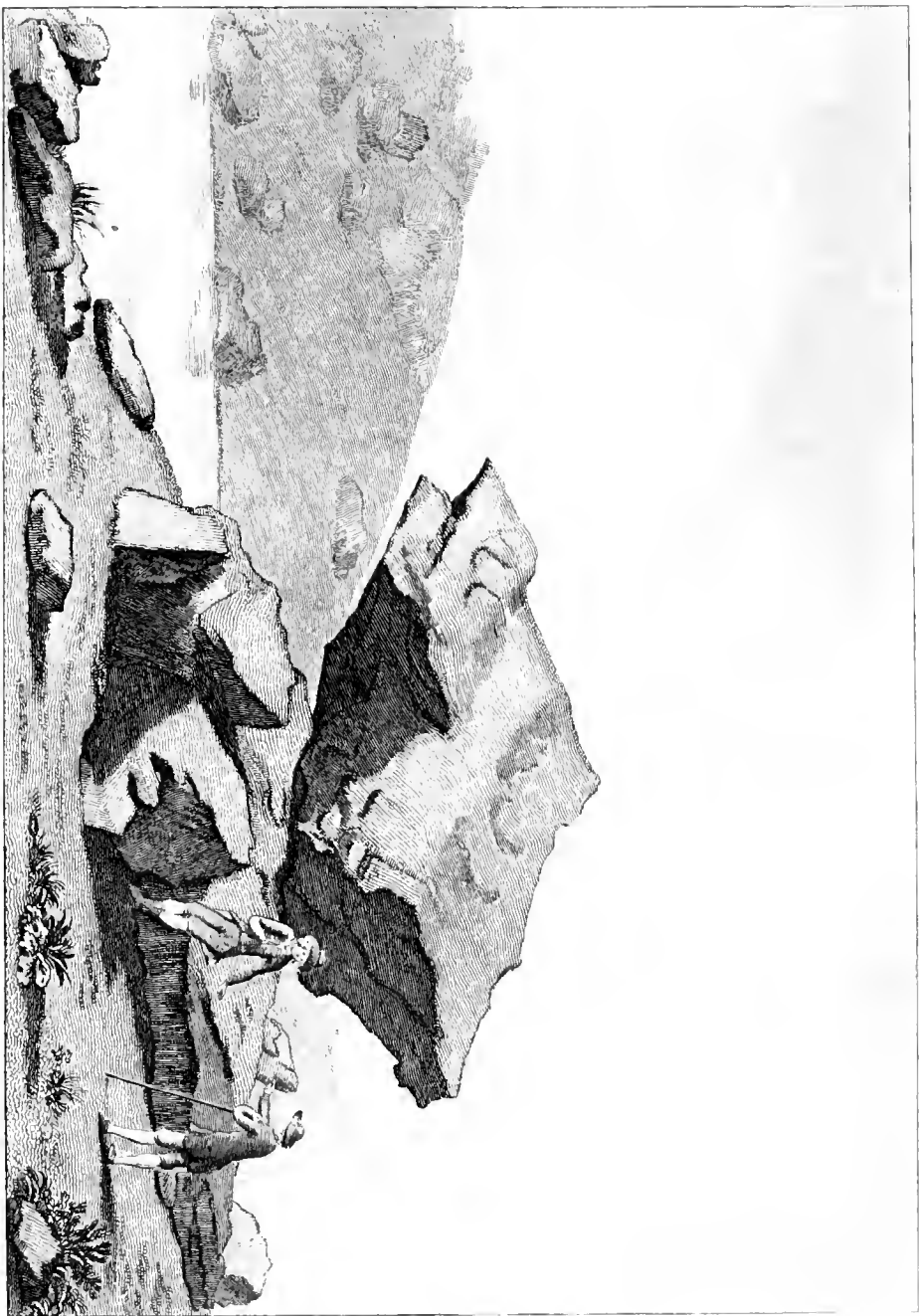
*THE LAGGAN STONE. PLATE I.*

THIS huge stone, which is so poised as to be moveable with a small exertion of force, stands near the summit of a high ridge of mountains, called the Kells Rins. The particular hill on which it is situated is called Mullæ, and the stone itself is called the Mickle Lump; near it is a small pool of water which covers about half a rood of land. The dimensions of this stone are, its greatest length eight feet nine inches, its height five feet one inch and a half, its circumference twenty-two feet nine inches.

THIS plate gives the appearance of the stone as seen at a small distance; the figure serves as a scale to determine its magnitude.

*THE LAGGAN STONE. PLATE II.*

A DISTANT view of this stone is here exhibited, with the adjacent rocks. Both views were drawn A. D. 1790.

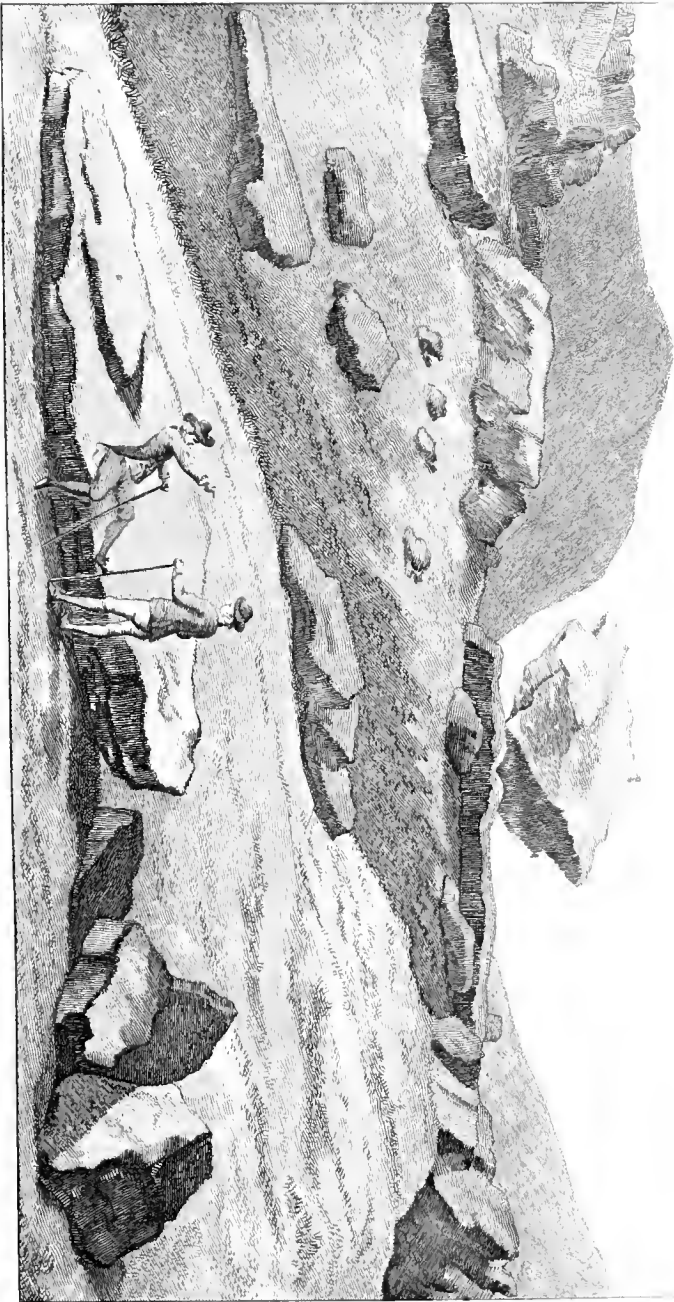


*Genl.*

LANGEAN STONERPH.







TAGGART'S POND, N.H.



IT seems doubtful whether most of these rocking stones are the effect of art or chance. Some suppose them to have been thus poised by the Druids, with an intention to impose on their followers by the appearance of a miracle; others think them the product of accident, on stones of a particular form, the circumjacent earth being washed from their bases by some torrent or heavy rain.

### *CASTLE KENNEDY.*

#### WIGTONSHIRE.

**T**HIS castle stands in an island well planted with trees, in a beautiful lough. The exact time of its construction is not known; but probably it was not built till after the year 1668, as it is not mentioned in a charter or retour of that date. This view was taken A. D. 1789, from the high road leading from Newton Stewart to Stranrawer.

CASTLE KENNEDY was anciently the seat of the Caffillis family, from one of whom it was purchased by the first Earl of Stair. The ruinous state of the part here shewn, was occasioned by an accidental fire, which happened in 1717, and is supposed to have begun in the laundry. Every thing was consumed, but no lives were lost, as the family were not at home: the gardener saved himself by jumping out of a high window.

### *DUNSKY CASTLE.*

**D**UNSKY CASTLE stands about half a mile south of Port Patrick, on the neck of a rocky cliff which projects out into the sea at the extremity of the Mull of Galloway. The building occupies the whole front or breadth, but has an æra or parade behind it, about twenty yards deep; it was vaulted, and seems to have been calculated for defence; the access to it was over a draw-bridge. In the back parts of the castle there are some remains of ornaments,  
which

which shew it was once a handsome building; many of the squared stones have been taken away by the owner, for the purpose of building a modern seat; the rooms were most of them very small; the stair-case was in the east angle.

HISTORY mentions a castle here as early as the time of Eugen V. who began his reign A. D. 685. In that king's reign it is said to have been besieged by Egfrid, King of Bernicia. It is also said by Mr. Andrew Sympson to have been once a great castle belonging to the Lords of Airds, in Ireland; both these relations must certainly refer to some former castle or castles on or near the same spot; for, from the stile of the present building, it is evidently apparent that it is not older than the middle of the sixteenth century, nor is it entitled to the epithet of large; it is, nevertheless, strongly situated with respect to the sea, though commanded from a variety of places on the land side: when Mr. Sympson wrote, it belonged to John Blair, of Dunskey, son and heir of master John Blair, late minister of Portpatrick; it is at present the property of the representative of Sir James Hunter Blair, who married the heiress, and has an elegant modern house in the neighbourhood. This castle, like many other ancient buildings, lies under the report of being haunted with evil spirits; and it is particularly affirmed that a minister of the parish had here a bickering with the foul fiend Satan himself, whom he put to flight.

*DUNSKY CASTLE. PLATE I.*

THIS plate shews a nearer view of the castle, as it appears from a station almost opposite to that from whence the former drawing was made. Both were taken A. D. 1789.

## A Y R S H I R E.

*THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF MAYBOLE, OR MINIBOIL.*

**T**HIS collegiate church was founded in the year 1441, by Sir Gilbert Kennedy, of Dinnure, ancestor to the Earl of Cassils, for a provost or rector, and several prebendaries: it was consecrated in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary. The founder, by his charter, dated at Edinburgh, the 18th of May, in the year before-mentioned, endowed it with all, and singular, his lands of Largenlen and Brocklack, within the county of Carrick.

IN a manuscript description of Carrick, by the Reverend Mr. Abercrombie, minister of Miniboile, among Mr. M'Farlan's collection, there is the following description of this place. "There was also a collegiate church at Mayboll, the fabric whereof is still extant and entyre, being now used as the burial place of the Earls of Cassillis, and other gentlemen, who contributed to the putting a roofe upon it when it was decayed. On the north side of which kirk is the buriall place of the Lord of Colaine; within are two enclosures of new square stone, lately built; the college consisted of a rector and three prebends, whose stalls are all of them yet extant, save the rector's, which was where those low buildings and the garden are, on the east side of that which is now the parson's house, with the orchard and the wall-trees. The patrimony of this church, were the provosts and priests lands, in the parish of Kirk Michael, which fell into the Earl of Cassillis's hands, upon the dissolution of the college at the reformation, out of which he as yet payes yearly to the minister of Mayboll, the sum of 70 marks Scots. As for the church its present patrimony is out of the tyth of the parish, which before the reformation

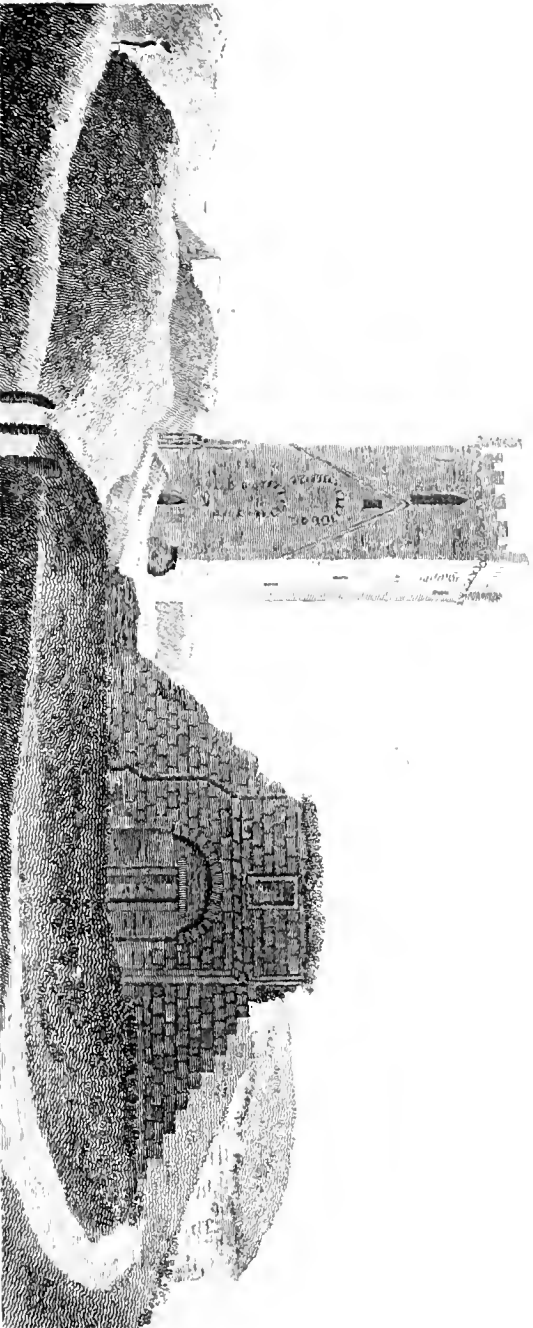
ation, was all possessed and enjoyed by the nuns of North Berwick, and on the dissolution of the said nunnerie, became a prize to the Laird of Bergeney. The parish church stands at a little distance from the foresaid college, eastward; it does not appear when it was built, but the large isle that lies from the body of the church, southward, and makes the figure of the church a T, was built by Mr. James Bonar, minister thereat, in the reign of K. Charles the First. Within the said parish of Mayboll, there have been other chappels of old, as Kirkbride, on the coast side, whose walls and yard be yet extant; and within the lands of Achindrain, and elsewhere, there have been other chappels, whereof the rudera are yet to be seen.

THE towne of Mayboll stands on an ascending ground from east to west, and lies open to the south; it hath one principal street declining towards the east; it is pretty well fenced from the north by a higher ridge of hills that lies above it, at a small distance northwards; it hath one principal street, with houses on both sides, built of free stone; and it is beautified with the situation of two castles, one at each end of this street; that to the east belongs to the Earl of Castillis, beyond which, eastward, stands a great new building, which be his granaries. On the west end is a castle, which belonged to the Laird of Blarrquhan, which is now the Tolbuith, and is adorned with a pyramide, and a row of bullusters round it, raised upon the top of the stair-case, into which they have mounted a fyne clock."

THIS view was drawn 1789.

#### *ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S CHURCH, AYR.*

FOR the following account of this building I am indebted to a reverend gentleman, whose name I am not authorised to mention. The ruins of the church of St. John the Baptist, stands between the town and the sea, within the fort, built by Oliver Cromwell: it is said to have been entire about sixty years ago; at present the tower only remains: its foundation may still be traced, from which it appears to have been in the form of a cross. Among the archives of this town, is a charter



St. John Baptist Church.





a charter from Robert II. furnamed the Blear-eyed, A. D. 1378. respecting the preserving this church from being destroyed by the blowing of sand; \* but the church has, it is said, been since quite demolished through want of taste, and the guilt of avarice; though there is evidence of its having been the seat of a parliament, held in the time of Bruce and Baliol, and where a number of the nobility and gentry determined upon noble and free motives, for the former: a copy

\* Copie of King Robert his charter to the burgh of Air, allowing a gratification to those who should preserve the burgh and church from being destroyed with sand. Robertus Dei gratia Rex Scotorum. omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ, seu Clericis, vel Laicis salutem, Dum Burgus noster de Air, per motionem & agitationem arenæ sit quasi totaliter annihilatus & destructus, et . . . . . similiter per brevis processum temporis ad finalem destructionem redigi videbitur, nisi citius per discretorum virorum solertia et diligentia remedium apponitur; nos igitur desiderantes de Aliquo . . . . . competente in hac parte futuro providere, et precipue causâ ecclesiæ Johanne Baptistâ quam in honore, reverentia et devotione semper intendebam et intendam mantinere, protegere et fovere, cujus cæmeterium per violentiam motionis arenæ ut predicatur fere usq. ad fundamentum ipsius ecclesiæ adeo est denudata et destructa quod multorum ossa defunctorum ibidem humata, videntur per ventorum violentiam de terra evulsa penitus et circa. Concessimus de gratia nostra speciali illis quicunque fuerint, qui in hac parte defensionem apposuerunt, et ipsam villam, ecclesiâ et cæmeterium a destructione dictæ arenæ liberaverint, omnes pacatas vastus infra dictum burgum quos meditantibus illorum laboribus et impensis a destructione præfata arenosa liberaverint, et fuerint habitabiles, tenendas et habendas eisdem dicturam pacatarum prænominatis.

Conquestoribus et hæredibus suis de nobis et hæredibus nostris in feudo et hereditate in libero burgagio, libere et quiete plenarie integre et honorifice, reddendo inde annuatim de qualibet pacato predicto, postquam effecte fuerint habitabiles aut habitabilis, unum denarium sterlingensem ad festum Pentecostis, tum pro omnia ferme inde exegenda aut solvenda. In cujus rei testimonium præsentî Chartæ nostræ, nostrum præcipimus apponi sigellum, testibus veretabilibus in Christo patribus Willielmo et Joanne Cancellariis nostris St. Andree et Dunkelden Ecclesiarum Episcopis, Joanne primoprogenito nostro de Carick seu Scotia, Roberto de Fyffe et de Monteith de filio nostro dilecto Willielmo de Douglas et de Marr, consanguineo nostro comitibus Jacobo Lindefay nepote nostro Kentigerno et Alexandro de Lindefay, consanguineo nostro militibus apud Edenburgum decimo die Decembris Anno Regni nostro Anno decimo. After the copy of this charter, the transcriber adds the following note. "I find this to have been granted by Robert the second, furnamed Bleird eye; for John was his eldest son, by Elizabeth Muir, and Robert of Fyfe and Monteith his other son of that marriage. Robert the second's reign commenced in the year 1368; and he died in the nineteenth year of his reign; so that by calculation this charter had been granted in the year 1378."

of their names and signatures is still extant, many of them could not write. Tradition says, that Cromwell having taken in this church in order to erect a fort, gave the town a thousand English marks to build another. This seems probable from the minutes of the town council, at a community meeting, the 3d of July 1652. "Anent the situation of building of the kirk all condescend tall possible meanes be used for building the same, either upon Sewalton's ground, or the Grey Friars; and that the same be bought; and that the town be stented for als much as to utfit the same, what is deficient of the money to be had frae the English." The new kirk appears to have been built 1654.

IN 1789, when this view was drawn, the tower of the church was very entire; several modern tomb-stones were standing about it, from whence it should seem as if it were still used as a place of burial.

THE fort above-mentioned, built by Oliver Cromwell, is a parallelogram, the greatest length from North to South defended by six bastions; there are also two or three magazines, seemingly meant for bomb proof, one of them serves for a gate, which is here shewn in the drawing. It was by King Charles II. granted to Lord Eglington; the property is now in his lady, who mortgaged it to the Lord Castilis for 1000*l*. Several persons now living remember most of the walls standing.

#### *DUNURE CASTLE. PLATE I.*

**D**UNURE CASTLE is a fine old building, most romantickly situated on the brink of a perpendicular rocky cliff, in some parts over-hanging the sea; beneath it is a cavern, called the Browney's Cave, now nearly filled up with rubbish fallen from the rock and building: it is said to have formerly communicated with the castle, and probably served as a Sally-port, or secret communication with the sea; as in Dunbar and Turnbury castle.

NOTHING can exceed the sublimity of the prospect from this castle, whence at one coup d'oeil is seen the conical rock of Lamash, and over it the craggy mountains of the Isle of Arran, frequently hiding their heads in the clouds; from hence also may be seen the rock

of Ailfa, the coast of Kentire, on both sides of Arran, the coast of Ireland, the islands of Bute and Camreas, and a great part of the bay of Ayr.

By whom, or at what time this castle was built, I have not been able to learn; from its strength and situation it must formerly have been of consequence as a fortress.

DANURE CASTLE was an ancient residence of a principal branch of the Kennedy family, who were thence called Kennedy's of Dunure, and generally esteemed the head of that name; the Cassilis family is descended from it, and were proprietors of this estate till the beginning of the present century, when it was sold to the grandfather of the present proprietor, also a descendant from the Kennedys of Dunure. It seems a matter of doubt, whether this castle has been inhabited since the reign of King James VI.

*DUNURE CASTLE. PLATE II.*

THE former view was taken from an eminence above the castle. This was drawn from the rocks on the shore beneath it, and shews the West side of the keep, and its adjacent building.

BOTH views were taken A. D. 1789.

*THE OLD HOUSE OF CASSILIS.*

HERE is a great square tower, whose walls are of an uncommon thickness, with a court of lesser buildings, beautifully situated on a bank above the water of Dun, and surrounded by extensive woods of old timber. This old tower is ascended by a turnpike-staircase; the lower story is vaulted; the walls, as high as the third story, are said to be sixteen feet thick. Here are many family portraits, and diverse other paintings. This tower has probably undergone many repairs; the present appearance of the building does not bespeak the last to be older than the reign of Queen Mary, or James VI. her son. This house belongs to the Earl of Cassilis. The view was drawn A. D. 1789.

*THE CASTLE OF DOLQUHARRAN.*

**I**N Mr. M'Farlan's collection, in the Advocate's library, Edinburgh, there is the following description of this castle: "The stately castle of Dolquharran, the building whereof is much improved, by the addition lately made thereto, which makes it by very far the best house in all that country, surrounded with vast inclosures of wood, that the country is not able to consume it, by their building and other instruments; and among them be oak trees of a considerable size, both for height and breadth, that will serve either for joist or roof of a good house." This castle at present consists of an old tower or fortalice, to which is joined a more modern house; probably the addition above-mentioned, from the figures over the door, was made in the year 1679. It is bounded by the garden on one side, and on the other by the water of Gervan. On the old tower are escutcheons of the arms of Kennedy, and another coat, seemingly that of Stewart, but much defaced by age; over the entrance are also some armorial bearings. From the battlements of the tower there is a fine prospect, the river winding under the eye, through a well-wooded valley. This venerable building is the property of Thomas Kennedy, of Dunure, Esq. for whom Mr. Adams is erecting a handsome house, of the castellated form, in the adjacent demesnes.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1789.

*GREENAND CASTLE*

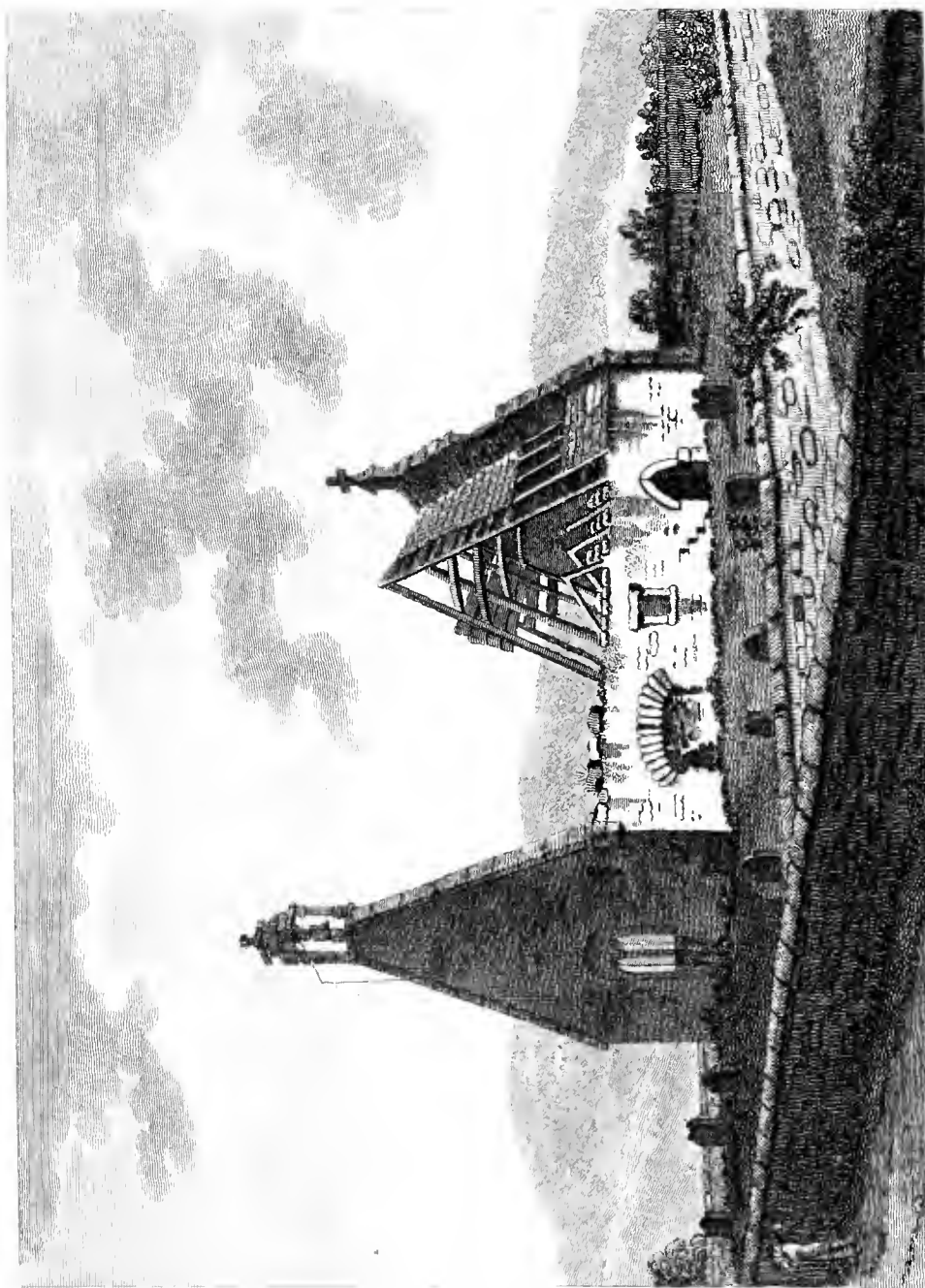
**T**HIS view shews the castle of Grenand, as it appears on the road from Ayr to Maybole. The following description is given of this castle, in Mr. M'Farlan's MS. collection:

**CASTLE** of Grenand and the Cave. The Grenand is a high house upon the top of a rock hanging over upon the sea, with some lower new work, lately added to it, but never finished; it is too open to the cold and moisture arising from the sea to be a desirable habitation, and has been designed to be the owner's security against a surprize, rather than a constant residence. It is within the parish of Maybole.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1789.

*ALLO-*





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ATHERSTONE CHURCH, WARWICKSHIRE.

## ALLOWAY CHURCH,\* AYRSHIRE.

THIS church stands by the river, a small distance from the bridge of Doon, on the road leading from Maybole to Ayr. About a century ago it was united to the parish of Ayr; since which time it has fallen to

\* This church is also famous for being the place wherein the witches and warlocks used to hold their infernal meetings, or sabbaths, and prepare their magical unctions; here too they used to amuse themselves with dancing to the pipes of the muckle-horned Deel. Diverse stories of these horrid rites are still current; one of which my worthy friend Mr. Burns has here favoured me with in verse.

## TAM O' SHANTER. A TALE.

WHEN chapmen billies leave the street,  
And drouthy neebors neebors meet,  
As market-days are wearing late,  
And folk begin to tak the gate;  
While we sit bowling at the nappy,  
And gettin fou, and unco happy,  
We think na on the long Scots miles,  
The waters, mosses, faps and styles,  
That lie between us and our hame,  
Where sits our sulky, fullen dame,  
Gathering her brows, like gathering storm,  
Nursing her wrath to keep it warm.

This truth fand honest Tam o'Shanter,  
As he frae Ayr ae night did canter;  
(Auld Ayr, whom ne'er a town surpasses  
For honest men and bonnie lasses.)

O Tam! hadst thou but been fae wife  
As taen thy ain wife Kate's advice!  
She tauld thee weel, thou was a skellum,  
A bletherin, blufferin, drunken blellum;  
That frae November till October,  
Ae market-day thou was na sober:  
That ilka melder, wi' the miller,  
Thou sat as long as thou had filler:  
That every naig was ca'd a shoe on,  
The smith and thee gat roarin fou on:  
That at the L—d's house, even on Sunday,  
Thou drank wi' Kirkton Jean till Monday.  
She prophesied that, late or soon,  
Thou wad be found deep-drown'd in Doon;  
Or catch'd wi' warlocks in the mirk  
By Alloway's old haunted kirk.

Ah, gentle dames! it gars me greet,  
To think how many counfels sweet,  
How many lengthen'd fage advices,  
The husband frae the wife despises!

But to our tale:—Ae market-night,  
Tam had got planted unco right,  
Fast by an ingle bleezing finely,  
Wi' reamin fwats that drank divinely,  
And at his elbow, fouter Johnie,  
His ancient, truty, drouthy cronie;  
Tam lov'd him like a vera brither,  
They had been fou for weeks tegither.—  
The night drave on wi' fangs and clatter,  
And ay the ale was growing better:  
The landlady and Tam grew gracious,  
With favours secret, sweet, and precious;  
The fouter tauld his queereft stories;  
The landlord's laugh was ready chorus:  
The storm without might rair and rustle,  
Tam did na mind the storm a whistle.—  
Care, mad to see a man fae happy,  
E'en drown'd himself amang the nappy:  
As bees flee hame, wi' lades o' treasure,  
The minutes wing'd their way wi' pleasure.  
Kings may be blest, but Tam was glorious.  
O'er a' the ills o' life victorious!

But pleasures are like poppies spread,  
You seize the flower, its bloom is shed;  
Or like the snow falls in the river,  
A moment white—then melts for ever;  
Or like the borealis race,  
That flit ere you can point their place;

to ruins. It is one of the eldest parishes in Scotland, and still retains these privileges : the minister of Ayr is obliged to marry and baptise in it, and also here to hold his parochial catechisings. The magistrates attempted,

Or like the rainbow's lovely form,  
 Evanishing amid the storm.—  
 Nae man can tether time or tide,  
 The hour approaches Tam maun ride ;  
 That hour o' night's black arch the key stane,  
 That dreary hour he mounts his beast in ;  
 And sic a night he takes the road in  
 As ne'er poor finner was abroad in.

The wind blew, as 'twad blawn its laft;  
 The rattling showers rose on the blast ;  
 The speedy gleams the darknes swallow'd,  
 Loud, deep, and lang, the thunder bellow'd ;  
 That night a child might understand  
 The deil had business on his hand,

Weel mounted on his grey meere, Meg,  
 A better never lifted leg,  
 Tam skelpit on thro' dub and mire,  
 Despising wind, and rain, and fire  
 Whyles holding fast his gude blue bonnet ;  
 Whyles crooning o'er an auld Scots sonnet ;  
 Whyles glowing round wi' prudent cares,  
 Left bogles catch him unawares ;  
 Kirk-Alloway was drawing nigh,  
 Where ghaists and houlets nightly cry.

By this time he was crosst the ford,  
 Where in the snaw the chapman smoor'd ;  
 And past the birks and meikle stane,  
 Where drunken Charlie brak's neck-bane ;  
 And thro' the whins, and by the cairn,  
 Where hunters fand the murder'd hairn ;  
 And near the tree, aboon the well,  
 Where Mungo's mither hang'd herself :  
 Before him, Doon pours all his floods ;  
 The doubling storm roars thro' the woods ;  
 The lightnings flash from pole to pole !  
 Near, and more near, the thunders roll ;  
 When, glimmering thro' groaning trees,  
 Kirk-Alloway seem'd in a bleeze ;  
 Thro' ilka bore the beams were glancing,  
 And loud refounded mirth and dancing.

Inspiring, bold John Barleycorn !  
 What dangers thou canst make us scorn :  
 Wi' tippeny, we fear nae evil ;  
 Wi' usquebae, we'll face the devil !  
 The swats sae ream'd in Tammie's noddle,  
 Fair-play, he car'd na deils a boddle :  
 But Maggy stodd, right fair astonish'd,  
 Till by the heel and hand admonish'd,  
 She ventur'd forward on the light,  
 And, wow ! Tam saw an unco fight !

Warlocks and witches in a dance,  
 Nae cotillon brent new frae France,  
 But hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys and reels,  
 Put life and mettle in their heels.—  
 A winnock-bunter in the East,  
 There sat auld Nick in shape o' beast ;  
 A towzie tyke, black, grim, and large ;  
 To gie them music was his charge :  
 He screw'd the pipes and gart them skirl,  
 Till roof and rafters a' did dirl.—  
 Coffins stood round, like open presses,  
 That shaw'd the dead in their last dresses ;  
 And (by some devilish cantraip flight)  
 Each in its cauld hand held a light ;  
 By which heroic Tam was able  
 To note upon the haly table,  
 A murderer's banes, in gibbet-airns ;  
 Twa-span-lang, wee, unchristen'd bairns ;  
 A thief, new cutted frae a rape,  
 Wi' his last gasp his gab did gape ;  
 Five tomahawks, wi' blood red-rust'd ;  
 Five scymitars, wi' murder crust'd ;  
 A garter which a babe had strangled ;  
 A knife a father's throat had mangled,  
 Whom his ain son of life bereft,  
 The grey hairs yet stak to the heft :  
 Wi' mair of horrible and awefu',  
 That even to name wad be unlawfu' ;  
 Three lawyers' tongues, turn'd inside out,  
 Wi' lies seem'd like a beggar's clout ;  
 Three priests' hearts, rotten, black as muck,  
 Lay stinking, vile, in every nook.



attempted, some time ago, to take away the bell; but were repulſed by the Alloites, *vi & armis*.

As Tammie glowr'd, amaz'd and curious,  
The mirth and fun grew faſt and furious :  
The piper loud and louder blew ;  
The dancers quick and quicker flew ;  
They reel'd, they fet, they croſs'd, they cleekit,  
Till ilka Carlin ſwat and reekit,  
And cooſt her duddies on the wark,  
And linket at it in her fark.—

Now Tam! O Tam! had thae been queans,  
A' plump and ſtrappin in their teens!  
Their fark, inſtead o' creeſhie flainen,  
Been ſnaw-white, ſeventeen-hunder linen ;  
Thir breeks o' mine, my only pair,  
That ance were pluſh o' gude blue hair,  
I wad hae gien them off my hurdies  
For ae blink o' the bonie burdies!  
But withered beldams, auld and droll,  
Rigwoodie hags wad ſpean a foal,  
Loupin and flingin on a crumock,  
I wonder did na turn thy ſtomach.—

But Tam kend what was what fu' brawlie ;  
There was ae winſome wench and walie,  
That night enliſt in the core,  
(Lang after kend on Carrick ſhore ;  
For mony a beaſt to dead ſhe ſhot,  
And periſh'd mony a bonnie boat,  
And ſhook baith meikle corn and bear  
And kept the country-side in fear)—  
Her cutty-fark o' Paisley harn,  
That while a laſſie ſhe had worn,  
In longitude tho' ſorely ſcanty,  
It was her beſt, and ſhe was vauntie.—  
Ah! little thought thy reverend graunie,  
That fark ſhe coſt for her wee Nannie  
Wi' twa pund Scots ('twas a' her riches)  
Should ever grac'd a dance o' witches!

But here my Muſe her wing maun cour,  
Sic flights are far beyond her power ;  
To ſing how Nannie lap and flang,  
(A ſouple jad ſhe was and ſtrang,)  
And how Tam flood like ane bewitch'd,  
And thought his very een enrich'd ;

Even Satan glowr'd, and fidg'd fu' fain,  
And horch'd, and blew wi' might and main ;  
Till firſt ae caper—ſyne anither—  
Tam loſt his reaſon a' thegither,  
And roars out—“ Weel done, cutty-fark ! ”  
And in an inſtant all was dark ;  
And ſcarcely had he Maggie rallied,  
When out the helliſh legion fallied.

As bees bizz out wi' angry ſyke,  
When plundering herds aſſail their hyke ;  
As open puffie's mortal foes,  
When, pop, ſhe ſtarts before their noſe ;  
As eager rins the market-croud,  
When “ catch the thief ! ” reſounds aloud ;  
So Maggy rins, the witches follow,  
Wi' mony an eldrich ſhout and hollo.—

Ah Tam! ah Tam! thou'll get thy fairin!  
In hell they'll roaſt thee like a herrin!  
In vain thy Kate awaits thy comin,  
Kate ſoon will be a woefu' woman!!!  
Now, do thy ſpeedy utmoſt, Meg!  
And win the key-flane o' the brig ;  
There at them thou thy tail may toſs,  
A running ſtream they dare na croſs!  
But ere the key-flane ſhe could make,  
The ſient a tail ſhe had to ſhake ;  
For Nannie, far before the reſt,  
Hard upon noble Maggy preſt,  
And flew at 'Tam with furious ettle,  
But little kend ſhe Maggy's mettle!  
Ae ſpring brought off her maſter hale,  
But left behind her ain gray tail :  
The carlin clautht her by the rump,  
And left poor Maggy ſcarce a ſtump.

Now wha this Tale o' truth ſhall read,  
Ilk man and mother's ſon, take heed :  
Whene'er to drink you are inclin'd,  
Or cutty-farks rin in your mind,  
Think, ye may buy the joys o'er dear ;  
Remember TAM O' SHANTER'S MEAR

E!

## CROSRAGUEL ABBEY.

CROSRAGUEL, Croceregul, or Crofracmol abbey stands in Carrick, one of the subdivisions of the Shire of Ayr, and in the parish of Kirkoswald, two miles from Maybole.

THIS was a Cluniac abbey founded by Duncan, son of Gilbert, Earl of Carrick, in the year 1244, as we are informed by the Chartulary of Paisley. There is a charter of King Robert Bruce to this place, which he therein calls Croceragmer de terra de Dungrelach, given at Berwick the eighteenth year of his reign, and also confirmation of all the churches and lands granted to it by Duncan Neil [Nigellus] Robert, his father, and Edward Bruce, his brother, Earls of Carrick, dated at Cambus-kenneth, the 20th of June, and the twenty-first year of his reign.

THE last abbot of this place was Quintin Kennedy, brother to the Earl of Cassils. The famous George Buchannan had afterwards a considerable sum of money paid him yearly from this abbey, which gave him occasion to denominate himself Pensionarius de Crofracmol. Both the temporalities and spiritualities of this abbey, were by King James VI. annexed to the Bishoprick of Dunblane.

ACCORDING to Keith's Appendix to the History of the affairs of Church and State of Scotland, the revenues of this house were, money 466l. 13s. 4d. Bear 18 c. 7 b. 3 fi. 3½ p. Meal 37 c. Oats 4 c. 15 b. 3 fi. 2½ p.

FOR the following description of this venerable ruin I am indebted to a gentleman resident near the spot, whose name I am not at liberty to mention :

“ THE abbey of Corsegul, or Corroguel, stands about half way between the Manse of Kirkoswald and the town of Maybole, near two miles from each ; the publick road from Ayr to Port Patrick runs along the North side of the precincts ; these contain about eight acres of ground, and were enclosed, at least to the West, the North, and the East, with a stone wall of considerable strength. In this wall there were two gates, one to the North, which seems to have been the principal,

cipal, another to the South West. These gates were almost entire about thirty years ago, but are now, as well as the wall, levelled with the ground; vestiges, however, both of the gates and the wall, are still visible, excepting to the South of the abbey; on that side there are no remains of any building whatsoever. A wall was perhaps unnecessary there, as the precincts are bounded by a marsh. The figure of the precincts is too irregular to be comprehended from a bare description: by cutting off a small corner or two they may be reduced to a rhomboid, which is the figure they most resemble.

IN the center stands the abbey; the situation seems not extremely happy; it is very low; the surface of the ground near it very irregular, swelling on all hands into hills. The view from it is of consequence exceedingly confined towards the East, however, there is a small interruption in the hills, which opens a prospect somewhat extensive and pleasant.

IN point of excellent water no place can be better supplied, a small stream rising out of a marsh adjoining to the West of the precincts, runs immediately along the South of the abbey; this stream, it is thought, was conveyed under the very buildings. The walls of these are for the most part entire, and have a very venerable and magnificent appearance. A masterly pen might make them retain something of this even in description, but I am quite unacquainted with buildings of this kind, and know not even their names. The following sketch of the noble remains of this abbey must therefore be extremely imperfect and inelegant; I shall notwithstanding endeavour to make it as intelligible and accurate as I can.

ENTERING the precincts from the North, where the principal gate stood, you have in front what I shall call the Cathedral of the Abbey, which stands due East and West; the walls are almost entire, about one hundred and sixty-four feet long, and twenty-two feet high; the architecture in the same Gothic taste which is common in structures of the same period; the stones in general not very large. There is but one door in all this North side and front of the cathedral, which is near the West end of it, considerably ornamented, of a conic shape, nine feet high, and at the bottom five feet broad. The ground along  
the

the whole of the building, for about twenty paces from the wall, is enclosed with a bad stone dyke, and set apart for a burying place : but is now seldom used.

LEAVING the above-mentioned door you turn to the West end of the cathedral, and go about thirty paces South West, which brings you to what is called the Abbot's New House. It is an oblong tower about thirty feet high ; below it there is a large arch, through which you pass before you get to the door of the house, which is immediately on the South East side of the arch ; this door leads you up a winding narrow stair, built to the tower, and consisting of three flights of steps ; the first flight brings you to a room thirteen feet by eleven, lighted by two windows, three feet high, and two feet and a half broad, the one looking to the South, the other to the North ; the second flight brings you to another room exactly of the same dimensions and lighted in the same manner : the third brings you to the top of the tower, which is surrounded by a parapet wall. On the top of the stair-case is a small building, higher than the tower, which is said to have been a bell-house. From the West side of this tower, and at right angles with it, there has been a row of buildings, which are now a heap of ruins ; at the South end a Dovecoat of a very singular construction is still extant ; the shaft of it is circular, and surrounds a well of excellent water ; above five feet from the ground it begins to swell, and continues for six or seven feet, then contracts as it rises, till it comes to a point at the top ; in shape therefore it resembles a pear, hanging from the tree, or rather an egg standing on the thickest end ; you enter it by a small door on the North, about five feet from the ground ; the floor is of stone, and serves also as a covering to the well beneath ; the sides within are full of square holes for pigeons ; it is lighted from the top by a small circular opening, and is still perfectly entire, sixteen feet perpendicular, and where widest eight feet in diameter.

RETURNING to the door of the Abbot's House, you go about ten paces due East, along the inside of an high wall, which joins to the other buildings of the abbey ; here has been a gate, now in ruins ; entering by the place where the gate stood, you find yourself on the South West corner of a court, fifty-two feet square ; round this court  
there

there has been a covered way; vestiges of the arches by which the covering was supported are still visible: in the midst of the court was a well, which is now filled up with rubbish; walking along the West side of the court you find nothing but a strong wall, till you come to the North West corner, where is a small arched door, the sides of which are much broken down; this door leads into a kind of gallery, eighteen feet broad, and seventy-two feet long; lighted only by three narrow slips to the West.

TURNING from this door you walk seventy-two feet along the South wall of the cathedral, which forms the North side of the court; in this you find three doors, one almost at the North West corner of the court, and two near the North East. These doors are nearly of the same dimensions, nine feet high, five feet broad at the bottom, and semicircular at the top. The door at the North West corner of the court is almost opposite the door in the front or North wall of the cathedral, which we have already mentioned, and leads into the choir. This forms the West part of the cathedral, is of an oblong figure, eighty-eight feet long, and twenty-five broad within the walls, lighted by five windows, with pointed arches, ten feet high, and three feet broad at the bottom; there is but one small window to the South, at the head of the wall, which has received the light over the covering of the court; on the North wall and near the North East corner of the choir, is a niche in the wall, semicircular at the top, eight feet broad, and four feet high, where it is probable the image of the patron Saint formerly stood.

THE partition which divides the choir from the church, or East part of the cathedral, is pretty entire, and has been furnished with a pair of bells; precisely in the middle of the partition is a door, with a pointed arch, nine feet high, and five feet broad at the bottom, which leads into the church; this still retains something of its ancient magnificence, is of the same breadth with the choir, but only seventy-six feet long; the East end of it is semicircular, or rather triangular, adorned with three large windows, with pointed arches, eleven feet high and seven feet broad at the bottom; there are six other windows to the North, and one to the South, of the same shape and height, but only six feet broad.

Immediately below the South window, and near the South East corner of the church, stands the altar, which has been greatly ornamented, but is now defaced; no vestiges of any inscription remain here, or in any part of the abbey. The altar is seven feet broad, and four feet high, square, but fretted at the top a little to the left from it; below the most Southerly of the largest windows, there is a niche in the wall four feet high and two broad, concave at the top, but almost without ornament; in the bottom are two hollows made in the stone, like the bottom of a plate; this is supposed to have been a private altar, perhaps that of the family of Cassilis.

A LITTLE to the right of the principal altar is a small door leading to a ruinous stair which we shall have occasion to mention immediately. Still farther to the right of the altar, on the same wall, is a larger door, seven feet high and six broad, with a pointed arch, which leads into a high arched room, with a pillar in the middle, and a stone bench round the sides, twenty feet long and fifteen broad, said to be the place where the Consistorial Court was held; it is lighted only by one window from the East; on the left hand, as you enter the room from the church, there is a door which opens on the ruinous stair already mentioned. This stair has led into a room immediately above the consistory, precisely of the same length and breadth, but now level with the floor. From this room you descend a few steps into the Abbot's Hall, which is twenty feet square, lighted by two small windows to the East, and one to the West looking in the court.

RETURNING from the Abbot's Hall into the church, by the same door, we find the door in the South West corner of the church, the dimensions of which have been already given; going out at this door we find ourselves in the North East corner of the court; walking five paces from this we come to a door, semicircular at the top, eight feet high and five broad which, opens into a room arched in the roof, immediately below the Abbot's Hall, of the same breadth and length, and lighted from the East by two small windows; proceeding from this room to the South East corner of the court, you find a ruinous arch, about twenty-four feet long, ten feet high, and nine broad, with a stone bench on both sides; this seems to have led to a number of cells,

cells, which are now a heap of ruins. Turning from this arch you walk along the South side of the court, where there is nothing observable but several small doors, leading into ruinous cells; what number of these there may altogether have been, it is now impossible to determine, as the greatest part of them are buried under the rubbish of their own walls.

THE Abbot's Old House, as it is called, is the only building of the abbey we have not hitherto mentioned: this stands immediately to the South East of the ruinous cells above described. It has been an oblong tower; but the East side, in which the stair has been built, is now fallen down, which prevents its dimensions from being accurately taken; they seem, however, to have been nearly the same with the dimensions of the Abbots New House.

THE precincts, containing, as above, about eight acres of ground, is at present possessed by Sir Adam Fergusson, as it was by his father, upon a tack or lease from the Chapel Royal, for nineteen years, at a small rent, and grassum at entry. Sir Adam subjects these precincts to his tenant, who rents a farm close to the abbey; this farm is part of the barony of Balterfan, of which the Mansion House, a fine old building, is still remaining, though in ruins, about a quarter of a mile from the Abbey: Sir Adam is the proprietor. The steading of farm houses is at present near the middle of the precincts.

THIS view, which shews the South side of the ruin, with the remarkable Dovecoat herein described, was drawn A. D. 1789. At a distance in the back ground appears the Old House of Balterfan.

*CROSRAGUEL ABBEY. PLATE II.*

THIS view gives the East side of the Abbey, with the East end of the church and building here called the Consistorial Court.

*CROSRAGUEL ABBEY. PLATE III.*

THIS view shews the North side of the Abbey, and the Abbot's New House, as seen from the high road leading to Maybole.

THEY were all drawn A. D. 1789.

TURN-

## TURNBURY CASTLE.

THE next upon the coast are to be seen the old ruins of the ancient castle of Turnberry, upon the North West point of that rocky angle that turns about towards Gervan, and is perhaps the place called by Ptolemy, Perigonium, of a Greek origination, importing round the corner, and suiting the English designation of Turnbury; and that it cannot be Bargeny, as some imagine, the very situation of that castle and recentness of it will abundantly shew; and to confirm this our conjecture, the Perigonium is Turnberry, from turning of the corner, a tradition among the people there, will not a little induce, viz. that near to this very castle, there was of old a towne of the same name, of which there is no vestige at present to be seen, but that they perceive some remainders of a causeway, and that the reason for this may be, the neighbourhood of the port of the greatest resort in all that coast, at which the first possessors have landed from Ireland, and so might have fixed their habitations near to it, though now the place be but a tract of barren sand.—Thus far Mr. Abbercrombie.

THIS castle belonged to Alexander, Earl of Carrick, who died in the Holy Land, and left an only daughter and heiress named Martha; she, about the year 1274, taking the diversion of hunting, with her women and attendants, met by accident Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale in Scotland, and Cleveland in England, a very handsome young man, who after the usual salutes and kisses, which Fordun says were customary in courts, would have proceeded on his way; but the Countess being enamoured with him, seized his horses reins, and with a kind of violence, apparently against his will, led him to her castle of Turnbury, where after detaining him above a fortnight, she married him privately, unknown to the king, or to any of the friends of either party, whence it was currently reported that she had obtained her husband by a rape. On this the king, to punish her for her feudal delinquency, in marrying without his consent, seized her castle and estates; but by the interposition of friends, and the payment of a sum of money, Robert Bruce shortly after obtained a full restitution.

THIS



THIS castle was in the hands of the English in the expedition of King Edward I.

A. D. 1306 Bruce having taken shelter in the Isle of Arran, sent a trusty person into Carrick, to learn how his vassals stood affected to his cause, with instructions, that if he found them disposed to assist him, he should make a signal at a time appointed, by lighting a fire on an eminence near the castle of Turnbury. The messenger found the English in the possession of Carrick, the people dispirited, and none ready to take arms; he therefore did not make the signal; but a fire being made about noon on the appointed spot (possibly by accident) both Bruce and the messenger saw it; the former with his associates put to sea, to join his supposed party; the latter to prevent his coming; they met before Bruce reached the shore, when the messenger acquainted Bruce with the unpromising state of his affairs, and advised him to go back; but he obeying the dictates of despair and valor, resolved to persevere and attacking the English, carelessly cantoned in the neighbourhood of Turnbury, put a number of them to the sword, and pillaged their quarters. Percy from the castle heard the uproar, yet did not rally forth against them, not knowing their strength. Bruce with his followers, not exceeding three hundred in number, remained for some days near Turnbury; but succours having arrived from the neighbouring garrisons, he was obliged to seek safety in the mountainous parts of Carrick.

AT present, as may be seen in the drawing, little more than the foundations of the building are remaining. There are some vaults beneath it, possibly once sally ports communicating with the water. From this shore is seen the rock of Ailsa, and to the right that of Lamash, with the craggy mountains of Arran.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1789.

#### COLAINE OR CULZEEN CASTLE.

THIS castle stands on the coast of Carrick, in a bay to which it gives name; it is elevated on a rock eighty feet above the level of the sea, which it seems to overhang.

HERE formerly stood an ancient fortalice, of which this is in some degree a part. It was the residence of that branch of the family of the Kennedy's, which afterwards succeeded to the title of Cassilis, in the person of Thomas Kennedy, in default of issue male of the elder branch.

AT the bottom of the rock, under the castle, are three caves, one beyond the other, well known for the legendary tales related of them, on which account they are celebrated by Mr. Burns, the Ayrshire Poet, in his excellent poem on Hallow E'en.

IN the account of Carrick, among Mr. M'Farlan's papers, before quoted, the seat itself is called the Cave.

THE Cave (says Mr. Abbercrombie) the mansion house of Sir Archibald Kennedy, of Colaine, takes his name hence: under the outer area of this house there be three natural caves, which enter large at the water mark, from thence they enter upward to a higher, by an easy ascent; but the entry to the third is more difficult, being both low in the entry and strait. In the highest of them there is a spring of good water.

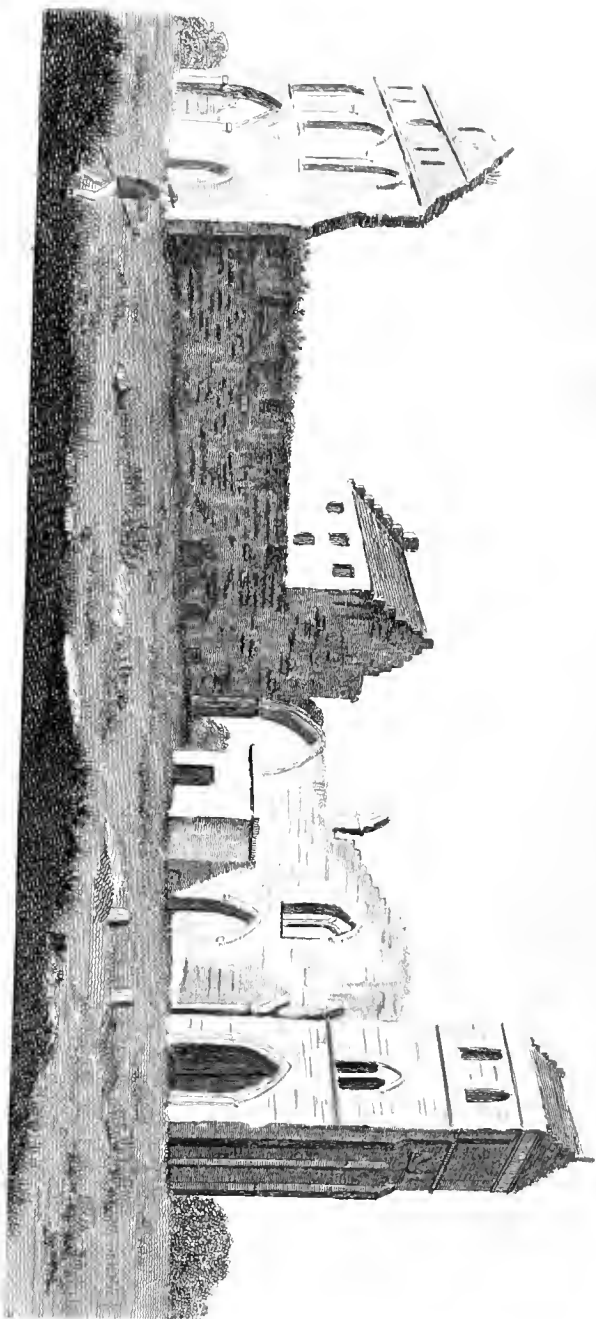
THE edifice here represented was erected by the present Earl, after a plan drawn by Mr. Adams in 1789. When this view was taken it was not quite completed.

THIS castle is admitted here rather on account of the beauty of its situation, than for any pretence it has to antiquity, unless it may be considered as an ancient building repaired.

#### MACHLIN CASTLE.

THIS castle stands in the town of Machlin; it formerly belonged to the Earls of Loudoun, and gave the second title to that noble family. In 1789, when this drawing was made, it was the property, by purchase, of Gavin Hamilton, Esq.

KUUSINKANGAS, SWEDEN.





traced out. In the year 1560 Alexander, Earl of Glencairne, in consequence of an order from the states of Scotland, in a great measure demolished this stately and beautiful pile. A few years afterwards part of the abbey church was repaired, and converted into the parish church, and as such it was used till about the year 1775, when being found ruinous and unsafe, it was wholly taken down, and on its site a very elegant modern church was erected; the steeple or tower was again repaired A. D. 1789, at the expence of the Earl of Eglington.

A. D. 1513 William Buns, abbot of Kilwinning, was slain at the battle of Flodden.

THE last commendatory abbot of Kilwinning was Gavin Hamilton, of the family of Roplock, a great enemy to John Knox and the congregation, and a steady friend to the Queen Regent and her daughter, Queen Mary, by whom he was employed in several negotiations. He exchanged his abbacy for the Deanry of Glasgow, with Dr. Henry St. Clair, afterwards Bishop of Ross, and President of the College of Justice, which office he held to his death, in the year 1565. Gavin Hamilton was killed at the Water Gate, in the Cannongate, Edinburgh, June 28th, 1571. He had in the year 1552 made Hugh, Earl of Eglington, Justiciary Chamberlain and Baillie of Kilwinning, and assigned him a considerable salary for discharging those offices; his grant was conferred by the Queen, and may be seen in the 21st book of our Public Records, Chart. 77.

At the general dissolution of religious houses, Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, obtained a grant of this abbey, upon the resignation of Mr. William Melville, of the family of Raeth. In the year 1603 Hugh, Earl of Eglington, got a new grant of the same, with all the lands and tithes, which had at any time belonged to it, either in property or superiority, and they were erected into a temporal lordship to him and his heirs; he also obtained the patronage of the churches of Kilwinning, Irwin, Dumbarton, Kilmarnock, Ardrossan, and Kilburney: since which, it appears in Douglas's account of the family of Balfour, of Burleigh, a charter was procured under the great seal, by Michael Balfour, Lord of Balfour and Burleigh, of the lands of the Barony of Kilwinning, to him and his assigns; this was dated the 7th of Sep-

tember, 1614; but it was not long held by that lord, since Douglas, from the Public Records, cites a charter of confirmation, dated 1615, of the lands of that lordship, formerly resigned to Hugh, the 5th Earl of Eglington. This view was drawn A. D. 1789.

*DEAN CASTLE.*

**T**HIS was one of the ancient seats of the Boyds, Earls of Kilmarnock, for some time the favourites of King James III. It was forfeited in the year 1745, afterwards sold to the Earl of Glencairne, and in 1789, when this drawing was made, belonged to Miss Scott.

It lies a small distance from the main road leading from Kilmarnock to Stewarton, and consists of a large vaulted square tower, which seems to have been built about the beginning of the fifteenth century; this is surrounded by a court and other buildings, apparently more modern. Upon the tower, under a defaced coat of arms, there is this inscription:

James Lord of  
Kilmarnock  
Dame Katherine Creyk  
Lady Boyd.

**T**HE Lord James, here commemorated, according to Douglas, died 1654. He was a firm adherent to the royal cause, for which he was by Oliver Cromwell excepted from pardon, and fined fifteen hundred pounds sterling.

**I**N this castle, it is said, Lady Margaret (Douglas calls her Mary) sister to King James III. was confined during the life of her husband, Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran, from whom she was divorced, notwithstanding she had borne him two children. The pretext for this divorce was some legal impediment at the time of marriage. Some say it was a prior contract to the Lord Hamilton.

**O**N her husband and the rest of his family falling under the king's displeasure, she went to Denmark, to acquaint him with it; who thereupon

thereupon fled for refuge to the courts of France and Flanders. In the mean time King James sent for her. She hoping to make her husband's peace, obeyed the summons, when the divorce was procured. After her husband's death, who died abroad, she was married, A. D. 1471, to the Lord Hamilton, then created Earl of Arran.

#### C O R S H I L L   H O U S E.

**T**HIS ruin stands about a mile from Stewarton, in the main road leading from thence to Paisley.

It was the seat of the family of Cunningham. The last person who dwelt in it was Sir David Cunningham, thence denominated of Corshill. His grandson is now Lord Lisle. At a small distance from this ruin are some small remains of a more ancient building belonging to the same family. This view was drawn A. D. 1789.

#### *THE ABBEY OF PAISLEY. RENFREWSHIRE.*

**T**HE priory of Paisley stands in the town of that name, in the Shire of Renfrew. It was first a priory, and afterwards changed into an abbey of Black Monks, brought from Wenlock, in England. It was founded by Walter, son of Alan, Lord High Steward of Scotland, in the year 1164. It was the common burial place of that noble family, until they became Kings of Scotland; and altho' King Robert II. the first of this race who attained to that dignity, was buried at Scone, yet nevertheless his first Lady, Elizabeth Muir (who has made a great noise in the Scottish History) and Euphemia Ross, his Queen, were both buried here, as likewise Margery Bruce his mother.

THE monks of this place are supposed to have written a Chronicle of the Affairs of Scotland, called the Black Book of Paisley, from the colour of its cover. This curious monument of antiquity, cited frequently

quently by Buchannan, belonged to the President Spotswood, and after his death was carried into England by General Lambert, and is now in the King's library, at St. James's.

GEORGE SHAW, abbot of this place, in the year 1484, enlarged and beautified this monastery; he built the refectory, and other offices necessary for the monks, the church and the precinct of the convent, and enlarged the gardens and orchards, which he enclosed with a wall of hewn stone, measuring about a mile in circuit. In one of the corners of this wall, towards the outer side, there was a niche, with a statue of the Virgin Mary, with this distich engraven under her feet;

Hac ne vade viâ ; nisi dixeris Ave Maria :

Sit semper sine vâ ; qui tibi dicit Ave ;

One of his successors was John Hamilton, natural son to James, Earl of Arran, who was then Bishop of Dunkeld, and afterwards Archbishop of St. Andrews. The Bishop resigned it in the year 1553, 6to Id. Decembris, with the Queen's consent (*reservatis sibi fructibus*) in favour of Lord Claud Hamilton, a child of ten years of age, notwithstanding that it is expressed in the Bulls of Pope Julius, that he was fourteen years old. This Lord Claud was third son of James, Duke of Chatelherault, Governor of Scotland. He adhered to Queen Mary's interest, and was at the field of Langside in the year 1568, for which he was forfeited: and Paisley, thus in the hands of the crown, was bestowed by the Regent upon Robert, son to William Lord Semple, heritable Baillie of Paisley, and Justiciary of that regality; but Lord Claud being afterwards restored to his fortune, was, in the year 1591, by the favour of King James VI. created Lord Paisley. His son, James, Earl of Abercorn, A. D. 1592, disposed the abbacy of Paisley in favour of the Earl of Angus, by whom it was alienated, in the year 1653, to William, first Earl of Dundonald; in his posterity it continued till the year 1764, when the present Earl of Abercorn repurchased this paternal inheritance of his family. The abbey church appears to have been, when entire, a very grand building: it was in  
the



the form of a cross. The great North window is a fine ruin, the arch very lofty, and the middle pillar wonderfully light, and still entire; only the chancel now remains, which is divided into a middle and two side isles, by lofty columns, whose capitals are ornamented with grotesque figures, and supporting Gothic or pointed arches. Here are two ranges of pointed windows, the upper ones remarkably close to each other. Both the West and North doors are highly decorated with sculpture; indeed the whole outside has been profusely ornamented. In 1789 this building was fitting up for parochial service, with pews and galleries, and when finished will be much the handsomest church in Scotland. Towards the West end there are several other ruins.

THE Earl of Abercorn's burial place here, is said to be famous for a remarkable echo; not having heard of it I did not visit it. It is thus described by Mr. Pennant. "The Earl of Abercorn's burial place is by much the greatest curiosity in Paisley; it is an old Gothic chapel, without pulpit or pew, or any ornament whatever; but it has the finest echo perhaps in the world, when the end door, the only one it has, is shut; the noise is equal to a loud, and not very distant clap of thunder: if you strike a single note of music you hear the sound gradually ascending, till it dies away, as if at an immense distance, and all the while diffusing itself through the circumambient air. If a good voice sings, or a musical instrument is well played upon, the effect is inexpressibly agreeable."—In this chapel is the monument of Margery Bruce; she lies recumbent, with her hands closed in the attitude of prayer: over her was once a rich arch, with sculptures of her arms.

MR. PENNANT likewise, in his description of this place, speaking of the garden wall beforementioned, says, "The garden wall, a very noble and extensive one, of cut stone, conveys some idea of the ancient grandeur of this place; by a rude inscription, still extant, on the North West corner, it appears to have been built by George Shaw, the Abbot. in the year 1484; the same gentleman who four years after procured a charter for the town of Paisley: the inscription is too singular to be omitted.

Thy callit the Abbot George of Shaw,  
 About my Abby gart make this waw,  
 An hundred,\* four hundredth zear,  
 Eighty four, the date but weir,  
 Pray for his falvation  
 That laid this noble foundation."

THE revenues of this abbey are thus given in Keith's Appendix, Cluniac Abbey of Paisley, in the Shire of Renfrew. Money 2468 l. † Bear 40 c. 12 b. Meal 72 c. 3 b. 3 f. 1½ p. Oats 43 c. 1 b. 1 f. 1 p. Cheefe 705 fl.

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\* This is evidently an error, probably a typographical one; it should be a thousand.

† Scots.

## T W E E D A L E.

*THE CROSS CHURCH, PEEBLES.*

**T**HIS is part of the Conventual church, built, according to Boecius Major and others, by King Alexander III. A. D. 1257. Some say it was erected on the spot where the reliques of St. Nicholas, a martyr, were discovered; but from the account of this discovery, preserved at Peebles, it appears that that event did not happen till May, 7th, 1262. Possibly a new church, or some addition to the old one, might have been built on this occasion. Fordun says 1261, and the Chronicle of Melrofs places this discovery in 1260. This St. Nicholas was a Scotch Bishop, of the order of Culdees; he is supposed to have suffered martyrdom during the persecution of Maximian, about the year of our Lord 296.

FORDUN thus relates the circumstances of finding these reliques. In the same year, i. e. 1261, 7th Id. May, and the 13th of King Alexander, there was found at Peebles, in the presence of diverse respectable persons, presbyters, clerks, and burgeses, a magnificent and venerable cross, but by whom it had been hidden, or in what year, was totally unknown. It was however believed, that when the persecution by Maximian raged in Britain, about the year of our Lord 296, it had been hidden by some pious persons. Shortly after, in the same place, and about four paces from the spot where the cross had been discovered, was found an urn of stone, containing the ashes and bones of a human body, which seemed to have been dismembered limb by limb. No one could tell whose remains these were. A certain man, however, affirmed them to be the bones of the person whose name was found written on the stone on which the holy cross was  
found.

found, for it was written on the outside of the said stone, the place of St. Nicholas, the Bishop. In the place where the cross was found many miracles were, and are still performed by the said cross; so that crouds of people flock thither, devoutly offering their prayers and oblations to God. Wherefore the King, by the advice of the Bishop of Glasgow, caused a handsome church to be erected to the honour of God and the Holy Cross.

THIS monastery was possessed by Red Friars. King Robert II. grants to Friar Thomas described as *Capellana suo, pratum regium juxta villam de Peebles*; and *Frere Thomas Minstre de Sancta Crucis de Peebles* occurs in Pryn's Collections.

THE monastery was built in the form of a square. The church, which formed the South side, measured on the outside, one hundred and two feet; its width was thirty-two; the height of its side walls twenty-four feet from the level of the floor; they were three feet thick. The offices of the convent formed the three other sides. From some projecting stones, calculated to receive a roof, it appears, that there were some buildings against the North wall of the church. The cloisters were on the West side; the dwelling houses were only twenty-two feet deep.

THE whole was built with whin stone, except the angles, doors, windows, cornices, &c. which were all of a white free-stone, remarkably good and durable; the arches of the doors and windows are pointed.

THE church had four doors, two on the South side, one on the North leading from the convent, and one in the West end, all decorated with neat mouldings. There have evidently been four, if not five windows on the front or fore wall, each fifteen feet high from the sole to the top of the arch, and five feet seven inches wide; a more modern one in the East gable sixteen feet high and seven wide. In the fore wall of the church, between the third window from the West and the door on the East of that window, there has plainly been an aperture and arch formed at the first building of the church; it is of a particular construction, four feet wide, and two and a half high, on the outside; but increasing to between six and seven feet in width, and eight feet in height on the inside, with decorations of free stone projecting

jecting beyond the line of the wall, not done in any other part of the church, which makes it highly probable that the urn, containing the reliques of St. Nicholas, and the Crofs found near them, were deposited there; the head and transverse beam of the Crofs within the church, where the niche, or opening in the wall was made to widen for its reception, and the foot of the Crofs, and of the stone containing it, projected without the wall on the outside, or at least was visible there. Thus pious persons might offer up their prayers, contemplating these holy reliques, both within and on the outside of the church.

THIS monastery continued to be used as such till about the year 1560, when the Reformation took place, and its revenues were disposed of to different persons; that part which fell to the crown was afterwards given by King James VI. to Murray, of Black Barony, to whose descendants it still belongs. Before the suppression the borough of Peebles having been burned by the English, was, for safety, rebuilt on the other side of the Eddestone water, on a spot nearer this house. The church being more convenient for parochial service than that of St. Andrew, was after the Dissolution substituted for it, and a tower was then built at the West end of it.

THE convent was suffered gradually to fall to decay; some of the vaults and cells were, however, used for lodging persons infected with the plague, in 1666; and in the beginning of this century thirty feet was walled off from the east end of the church, for the publick school, which was held here, and galleries were erected in the remaining part to compensate for this diminution.

IN this state it continued till the year 1784, when the roof, galleries, and seats becoming decayed through age, a new church was built in the town, and the Crofs Church was stripped of its seats and roof; but the walls, by a commendable act of the magistrates and council, were ordained to continue as a venerable monument of antiquity.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1790.

#### *ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, PEEBLES.*

THIS was formerly the parish church. It was dedicated to St. Andrew. The time of its construction is not known; but it is said to

have been dedicated by Joceline, Bishop of Glasgow, who died A. D. 1199. To judge by the style of its architecture it seems of considerable antiquity, all the arches of its doors and windows being femicircular, or at least some segment of a circle; from an inspection of its remains it seems to have been full as large as the Cross Church.

BEFORE the Reformation, the town having been rebuilt, changed its situation, and being brought nearer to the Cross Church, that was, after the Dissolution, appropriated to parochial uses, and St. Andrew's suffered to fall to ruin, its roof having been demolished by Cromwell's soldiers, who used it for a stable.

THE tower, which is square, is still standing with some fragments of the side walls of the church. The church-yard, from a number of modern tomb stones, appears to be still used as a burial ground.

IN this church were twelve altarages, founded and endowed by the most ancient families of the neighbouring gentry of the Shire of Tweedale. Here too was annually chosen, on the Monday before Michaelmas, the Deacon of the Corporation of Weavers, of the borough of Peebles. This view was drawn A. D. 1790.

#### NID PATH CASTLE.

THIS castle stands on a rock, projecting over the North bank of the river Tweed, which here runs through a deep narrow glen, well wooded on both sides, and towards the land on the North side, commanded an important pass.

By whom, or at what period it was built, is not known. It was formerly the seat of the Frasers, Lords of Oliver Castle, in Tweedie Muir, and from them, about the year 1312, came to the Hays, Lords of Yester: one of which family was afterwards, by King James III. A. D. 1487, created Lord Hay of Yester, whose descendant, John, the eighth Lord Hay, was on the 1st of December, 1646, raised to the dignity of the Earl of Tweedale.

WHEN King Charles II. marched for England, John, second Earl of Tweedale, garrisoned his castle of Nid Path, for his Majesty's service, which held out against Oliver Cromwell longer than any place South of the Forth.

THE family of Tweedale being greatly impoverished by their adherence to the Royal cause, sold this, and several other estates, to William, the first Duke of Queensberry, whose son was created Earl of March and Ruthenglen, Lord Nid Path; and this castle was for some time the residence of the Earls of March: it at present belongs to his Grace the Duke of Queensberry.

THE walls of this castle are eleven feet thick; a stair-case was lately cut into the thickness of them, without damaging the building. It is now, however, in ruin, part of it having fallen down.

THE banks hereabouts, particularly from the high road, a little above the castle, afford a most beautiful prospect, terminated by a view of the town and bridge of Peebles.

DR. PENNICUIK, in his description of Tweedale, informs us, this building was of old called the Castle of Peebles: he thus celebrates it:

The noble Nid Path Peebles overlooks,  
With its fair bridge and Tweed's meandering brooks;  
Upon a rock it proud and stately stands,  
And to the fields about gives forth commands.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1790.

#### AUCHINCASS CASTLE. EVANDALE.

THIS castle is situated in Evandale, in the parish of Kirkpatrick, on the West side of the river Evan, near its junction with the water of Garfell, about three miles South West from Moffat; it stands on an eminence, surrounded by a morass.

THE building was, when entire, a square, flanked by a round tower on each angle. The walls were remarkably thick and high, the whole surrounded by a deep double ditch. Great part of the building is now fallen, as may be seen by the view.

ANNO 1072 this place belonged to Hugh de Graham, and continued in that family for many generations; from him it came to the Johnsons of Colhead, and was very lately the property of a gentleman of the name of Milligan. This view was drawn A. D. 1790.

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*DRUMMELZIER CASTLE. TWEEDALE.*

**D**RUMMELZIER Castle is situated close to the river Tweed. It was formerly the seat of the powerful family of Tweedie, who had great possessions in the South of Scotland. A small castle, situated on the point of a steep conical rock, about half a mile from Drummelzier, was used by the Lords of Tweedie, as a fort of redout or citadel. This fortalice, of which only a few walls are standing, was called the Thanes castle, vulgarly Tennis Castle. Both this and Drummelzier Castle went by marriage to the Hays. A descendant of that family is the present proprietor.

DUMMELZIER castle, in 1790, when this drawing was taken, was much out of repair. Its form and situation will be best understood from the annexed view.

*TWEEDMUIR CHURCH.*

**T**HE annexed view, which shews the church of Tweedmuir, and the adjacent picturesque country, was drawn from the back of the Bild Inn, A. D. 1790.

THE mount on which this church stands is generally supposed to be an ancient tumulus, and is vulgarly called a Roman work.

NOTHING can be more romantic than the hills hereabouts; a group of them here represented, when seen in a particular point of view, with a particular light upon them, require small assistance from fancy to make them resemble a couchant lion, or some other large four-footed animal, in a cumbent posture.







# CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

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## *CLACKMANNAN TOWER.*

**T**HIS tower is pleasantly situated on the summit of a hill, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect over the adjacent tract of country. It was long the seat of the chief of the Bruces. The large square tower here represented is called Robert Bruce's tower; his two-handed sword and helmet were not long ago, and probably still are, preserved here. Near the tower stands the little town of Clackmannan.

THE Bruces are said to have had a file or string of castles, of which this and another in Sterlingshire were two; they were all within sight of each other, so that they could communicate by signal.

WHEN Clackmannan first belonged to the Bruces is uncertain. There is a charter quoted by Douglas as early as the time of King David II. dated 9th of December, 1359; wherein that King grants to Sir Robert Bruce (whom he therein styles his dearly beloved relation) the castle and manor of Clackmannan, with diverse other lands, lying within the Sheriffdom of Clackmannan.

## *LOCH LEVEN CASTLE. KINROSSHIRE.*

**L**OCH LEVEN CASTLE stands in an island measuring about eight English acres, which island is situated nearly in the middle of a loch or lake, about twelve miles in circumference, and in many places twenty-four fathoms deep. It is not known when this castle was built. It occurs in history as early as the year 1335, when it was besieged by Sir John de Sterling.

THE following account of that siege is in substance given by Fordun. In the year 1315, in the midst of Lent, Sir John de Sterling, a soldier in the King of England's service, with a great number of Angled Scots, among whom were Michael de Arnot, Michael and David de Wemys, and Richard de Melville, Knights, with many others who had embraced the English party, assembled to besiege the castle of Loch Leven, and reconnoitering the borders of the lake, and seeing that the castle would not be easily taken, established their quarters at Kinross, surrounding the church with a fortress; thereby converting the house of God to a den of thieves. Alan de Vipont was then Governor of the castle, and had with him James Lambyn, a citizen of St. Andrews, and many other brave and robust Scotchmen. The siege for a while went on in the ordinary manner; but the besiegers gaining little ground, had recourse to stratagem, and in order to overflow the castle and drown the garrison, constructed a strong and high dam, with turf and hard rammed earth cross the recess of the water of Leven, where it empties itself; at this work the neighbouring people, women as well as men, worked incessantly; they also, by channels cut in the earth, drew down the waters of Leven to the town of Kinross.

THE festival of the blessed Margaret, Queen of Scotland, approaching, which was annually celebrated at Dumfermling, Sir John de Sterling thought it necessary for form sake to attend, taking several of his people with him; the remainder he disposed of in the best manner for carrying on the siege; but the blessed Servanus, the protector of the Islanders, inspired them with the following mode of defence.

THE governor and garrison informed of Sterling's absence, and being in want of victuals, firing, and all other necessities, secretly detached four valiant men in a light boat, and provided with proper instruments to destroy the dam; they got out on the East side of the castle, unperceived by the besiegers, and after labouring almost the whole night, despairing of accomplishing their purpose, had determined to desist. But one of them suggesting that they should persist a little longer, and that he would promise them help from the faith he had in St. Servanus, resuming their work, the water began to ooze through the dam by drops, which

which they observing, in haste returned to their boat, and regained the castle, carrying the joyful news to their comrades, who were thereby filled with courage.

THE water continued by degrees to widen the breach, and within the space of two hours ran out with great impetuosity; it having been more than a month in collecting. And such was its fury, that it swept away not only the tents, sheds, booths, and cottages of the English, and of those lodged on the banks of the lake, carrying their horses and harness to the sea, but also tore up and carried away the banks themselves of even great districts.

It being now quite day, the garrison of the castle, unanimously, as had been previously settled, embarked themselves with warlike instruments for the fort, which the soldiers there observing, and being under great astonishment, quickly sallied forth to meet them, when many of each party were wounded with arrows; the English at length, though with difficulty, were obliged to fly; on which the Scots joyfully entered the fort, and obtained a considerable booty, besides provisions, all which they conveyed away with them. The news of this event having been carried to John de Stirling, he bound himself by oath not to retire from the castle till he had completely demolished it, and punished the garrison with death. But the providence of God, which is ever watchful over his faithful servants, depressed the affairs of the English, and raised those of the Scotch, and in a short time delivered them from the English yoke, under which they had been severely oppressed. John de Stirling seeing it was not for his interest to persevere, and having, as a note suggests, made a sort of treaty of peace with the garrison of the castle, disgracefully retired home, not without the stain of perjury.

It is remarkable that Fordun here makes this defence a kind of miracle performed by St. Servanus, as tutelar Saint of the isle; but this is not the island in which St. Servanus's Monastery formerly stood, and it does not appear he was protector of any other.

MAITLAND, who places this event in the year 1334, doubts the truth of the story, and offers several substantial arguments in support of his opinion.

It is said this castle was anciently a royal residence. It was granted by King Robert III. to Douglas, thence probably styled Lord of Loch Leven; but what makes this castle the most remarkable is, that it was the prison wherein the unfortunate Queen Mary was confined, and from whence she made her escape. It had occasionally been used as a prison, both before and after that time.

THE castle in 1790, when these drawings were made, consisted of a rectangular wall, enclosing a small area, flanked by little towers, some of them round; with some ruined walls, said to be those of the chapel and apartment where Queen Mary was confined. The keep is a square tower; it stands in the North East angle of the area; in it, as I have read (for I could not get in to see it) there is a pit or dungeon, and a vaulted room over it; the chief entrance is through a gate in the North side.

On the outside of the castle, chiefly towards the East, are several ancient trees, particularly the remains of an ash, which appears, when entire, to have been of a great size. This view shews the inside of the castle and the keep, as viewed from the South West.

#### LOCHOR CASTLE.

THIS Castle is built on a peninsula on the South side of the Loch of Lochor, in the Shire of Kinross, and was founded by Duncan de Lochor, in the reign of Malcolm IV. King of Scotland, anno 1160. It consisted of a strong square tower, with many lower buildings, surrounded by a wall, with round towers, washed by the waters of the Loch, which abounds with pike and perch.

IN the reign of King Alexander II. Adam de Lochor was Sheriff of Perth, David de Lochor is in 1255 also Sheriff. In 1289 Hugo de Lochor is Vicecomes de Fife, as is Constantinus in 1292. David de Lochor is named in Ragman's roll anno 1296. In 1315 Thomas de Lochor is in the Parliament at Ayr, that tailzied the crown, and his seal is appended to that act. In the reign of King Robert I. this estate fell to the son of a gentleman, Adam de Valloniis, who had married a daughter

ter of the Barons of Lochor. It continued in this family for a considerable time, and then came to Sir Andrew Wardlaw, of Torry, who married the eldest daughter of D. Jacobus de Valloniis, in whose family it remained till the time of King Charles I. Over the chief entry to the tower is inscribed Robertus de Wardlaw, who greatly fortified and repaired this castle. After the Wardlaws it came into the possession of Sir John Malcolm, whose descendant, Sir Michael, lately sold what remained of this ancient Barony to ——Park, Esq.

IN this Castle Christopher Seaton, who had married the sister of King Robert Bruce, and had assisted at the slaughter of Comyn, at Dumfries, was taken, and by the order of King Edward I. was beheaded at Dumfries, anno 1306.





# L I N L I T H G O W S H I R E.

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## *THE PALACE OF LINLITHGOW.*

**T**HIS Palace is situated on an eminence near the Northern bank of a fine Loch or Lynn, from which, it is said, the town of Linlithgow takes its name.

KING EDWARD I. built a palace on this spot, in which he resided for a whole winter; but in 1307 it was taken and demolished by one Binny, a Scotchman. In the reign of King Edward III. it was again in the hands of the English, as is proved by an order, still extant, granting the custody of the hospital to John Swanland; a copy of this order is printed in Sir Joseph Ayloff's Calendar of Charters.

A. D. 1424, according to Fordun, this palace was burned, as was also the town and nave of the church, by night; but by whom it was rebuilt is not known, nor is it said whether this fire was occasioned by accident or treachery. It is at present, 1790, a magnificent edifice, of a square form, the greater part of it five stories high; the Kings, James V. and VI. ornamented it greatly. The inside is embellished with good sculpture, considering the tune in which it was executed. Over an inner gate are niches, in which were, according to Lesley, in his history of Scotland, the statue of the Pope, who sent the famous consecrated sword and helmet to James V. and that of one of his Cardinals.

ON an outward gate, detached from the building, are the four orders of knighthood borne by the King, viz. the Garter, Thistle, Holy Ghost, and Golden Fleece. Within the palace is a handsome square; one side is more modern than the other, having been built by James VI. The building was kept in good repair till the year 1746, when being used as  
a bar-

a barrack, it was accidentally set on fire by the King's troops. The pediments over the windows are dated 1619.

IN one of the other sides is a room ninety-five feet long, thirty feet six inches wide, and thirty-three high; at one end is a gallery with three arches, perhaps intended for a band of musick: narrow galleries run quite round the old part, to preserve the communication with the apartments. The parliament chamber is a handsome room.

Here was born on the 8th of December, 1542, the unfortunate Queen Mary. Her father, James V. then dying at Falkland of a broken heart, for the miscarriage at Solway Moss, foretold the miseries that hung over her and Scotland. "It came," said he, "with a lass, and will be lost with one." The chapel was built by James V. The church is a handsome building, and some of the windows are extremely elegant. Here is still shewn the aisle where James IV.\* saw the apparition,

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\* Some time ago was found at Home Castle the remains of a body, in an Ox hide; it had an iron chain round the loins, and was therefore supposed to have been James IV. who was well known to wear an iron chain round his loins, by way of penance, for having been accessory to his father's death; he moreover constantly added a link to this chain every year. His being found in Home Castle is thus accounted for: at the battle of Flodden the Earl of Hume with his troops kept aloof; when it is said, the King escaping to him much wounded, threatened to call him to a severe account, for being one of the causes of the loss of the battle. The Earl dreading the King's repentment, is said to have murdered him, and buried him privately in Hume Castle.

In contradiction to this account, it was generally supposed that the body of that King was brought to the abbey of Sheen, near Richmond, in Surry, and there kept till the Pope's permission could be had to bury it, he having died under the sentence of excommunication. The Pope's Bull taking off that sentence is printed in Rymer. The above receives some corroboration from the following letter written by Queen Catherine to King Henry VIII. which was printed in the London Magazine, to which it was communicated by Arthur Collins, author of the Peerage, &c. This letter was copied from the Manuscript Collection of Gregory King, Lancaster Herald.

#### QUEEN CATHERINE TO KING HENRY.

*S I R,*

MY Lord Havard hath sent me a letter open to your grace, within one of mine, by which you will see at length the great victory that our Lord hath given your subjects in your absence; and for this cause it is no need therein to trouble your grace with long writing; but to my thinking the battle hath been on your grace, and all your realme, the greatest honour that could be, and more than you should wyn of the crown of France; thanked be God for it; and I

rition, that warned him of the impending fate of the battle of Flodden. The West end of the church seems more modern than the rest, and is said to have been built by a Bishop, as a penance enjoined him by the Pope, for incontinency. On this church is a handsome spire, with a crown on the top. It is now used for parochial service. Lately in digging a grave a basso relievo, neatly cut in stone, was found; the subject was Christ's Passion, of which there were only two parts, the first, Christ's Praying in the Garden, the second, Christ Healing Malchus's Ear; they were both inclosed in Gothick pannels, and measured about two feet in height, and not quite so much in breadth.

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am sure your grace forgetteth not to do this, which shall be cause to send you many moe such victories, as I trust he shall doe. My husband, for hastines, with Rouge Crosse I could not send your grace the piece of the King of Scots coat, which John Glynn now bringeth. In this your grace shall see how I can keep my promise, sending you for banners a King's coat; I thought to send himself to you, but our Englishmen would not suffer it. It should have been better for him to have been in peace, than to have this reward. All that God sendeth is for the best. My Lord of Surrey, my Henry, would fain know your pleasure in burying of the King of Scots body; for he hath written to me so. With the next messenger your grace's pleasure may be therein known; and with this I make an end, praying God to send you home shortly, for without this no joy here can be accomplished, and for the same I pray; and now go to our lady at Walsingham, that I promised so long ago to see at Voburne the XVI of September—I send your grace herein a bill found in a Scottish man's purse, of such things as the French King sent to the said King of Scots, to make warr against you, beseeching you to send Mathew hither, as soon as the messenger cumeth to bring me tidings from your grace.

Your wife and true Servant,

KATHERINE.

The sword and dagger of King James IV. are now preserved in the Heralds Office, where they were lodged by the Earl of Surrey.

Stowe says, that on the Dissolution of the Abbey of Sheene, King James IV's body was thrown into a waste room, amongst old timber, lead, and stone.

# STIRLINGSHIRE.

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## *ALMOND HOUSE.*

**A**LMOND HOUSE or CASTLE stands on an eminence about half a mile South of the great road leading from Linlithgow to Stirling. It consists of two old towers, with a modern addition at the East end, seemingly of the time of Charles I. or II. though the tenant said the addition was made about fifty or sixty years ago, but seemed to speak only from conjecture. Part of the tower appears very ancient.

THIS house, according to Taylor and Skinner's Map of the roads, belonged formerly to the Earls of Errol; but in 1790, when this view was taken, was the property of John Forbes, of Callendar, Esq.

## *BRUCE'S CASTLE.*

**T**HIS castle stands on a rocky eminence, about six miles South East from Stirling, and near a mile and a half East of the main road leading from Falkland to that town.

FROM the traces of walls, &c. it seems, when entire, to have occupied a considerable area. Some vaults are still remaining. The tenant said, that there was an iron door, which was taken away by Mr. Nicholson, the present proprietor, who converted it into a door to some of his servants offices. Mr. Nicholson married the daughter of Sir William Maxwell, of Springkeld.

THIS was one of the file of castles mentioned in the description of Clackmannan, and is visible at a considerable distance.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1790.

*THE NUNNERY OF EMANUEL, OR MANUEL.*

THIS nunnery is situated on the borders of Stirlingshire, upon the West bank of the water of Avon, about a mile above the bridge of Linlithgow, in the parish of Morantide or Muiravonside. It was founded about the year 1156 by King Malcolm IV. surnamed the Maiden, and was a priory occupied by nuns of the Bernardine or Cistercian order, to whom belonged thirteen convents in Scotland. Besides the endowments bestowed by the royal founder, it received considerable donations from others at different periods. King William, surnamed the Lion, made a grant of the tenth of all his revenues in the shire and borough of Linlithgow, both money and victuals. Alexander II. made a donation of the mills of Linlithgow, with all their sequels and appurtenances; and Roger de Avenel bestowed on the holy sisters a chalders of wheat, to be paid by him and his heirs, out of his barns of Abercorn, at Christmas, yearly.

THE prioress of this place, whose name was Christina, swore fealty to Edward I. July 4, 1292, \* as did her successor, named Alice, at Linlithgow, in 1296. †

THIS nunnery had possessions in the shires of Edinburgh and Ayr, as well as in those of Linlithgow and Stirling, as appears by an order of Edward, to the Sheriffs of those shires, to reinstate the prioress in possession of her land, within their several jurisdictions, in consequence of her having sworn fealty to that Monarch.

WHEN the list of ecclesiastical revenues was drawn up in 1562, those of Emanuel amounted to fifty-two pounds, fourteen shillings, and eight-pence Scots, three chalders of bear, seven chalders of meal, with a large quantity of salmon. ‡

OF this nunnery little remains, except the West end of the church. This fragment contains an arched door or gateway, with three small

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\* Rymer's Fœdera, tom. 2. p. 572.

† Keith on Religious Houses.

‡ Keith's Appendix.

Gothic windows over it, and over these a circular one. This structure is of hewn stone, but unadorned; yet there is an elegant simplicity in it, and, with the beauty of the surrounding objects, it makes a very picturesque appearance. Part of the South wall of the church was standing till the beginning of the year 1788, when the river having risen to an unusual height, it was swept away by the violence of the waters, with part of the bank, used as a cemetery. William Forbes, Esq. of Callendar, the proprietor, caused the bank of the river to be repaired, which will probably protect these remains from farther injury.

THIS monastery came into the hands of the crown by the forfeiture of the Earl of Callendar and Linlithgow, to whose predecessor it had been given some time after the Reformation. Near this nunnery, but on the opposite side of the river, lies the field where the battle was fought between the Earls of Lenox and Angus, during the minority of James V. in which the former was defeated and slain. Sir Robert Sibbald, in his History of Stirlingshire, says, near to Emanuel some curious capellaries are found.—Emanuel is a Hebrew word, signifying God with us. It is said the tomb of the prioress, Alice, was to be seen here a few years ago, upon which was her figure, with a distaff; an uncommon instrument to be put in the hands of a prioress.

THIS was drawn A. D. 1789.

#### STIRLING CASTLE.

THIS castle is undoubtedly of great antiquity. When it was first built is unknown. The natural strength of the rock on which it stands, especially before the use of artillery and bombs, must have always caused it to be occupied and fortified. Old chronicles say, it was fortified by Agricola, and also by the Picts. It was called by the Monkish writers, Mons Dolorum. Its name of Stryveling is said to have originated from its being the hill of strife.

ABOUT the middle of the Ninth century, the Scots, under Kenneth II. having expelled the Picts, and being desirous of obliterating every memorial of them, destroyed this castle, but Donald V. being taken  
prisoner

prisoner by the Northumbrians, obtained his liberty by paying a large sum of money, as a ransom, and yielding up all his dominions on the South side of the Forth to the Northumbrians, and those on the South side of the Clyde, with the town of Dumbarton, to the Cumbrians. The Northumbrians taking possession of the territory ceded to them, rebuilt the castle of Stirling and strongly garrisoned it. It continued about twenty years in the possession of the Northumbrian Saxons; but was afterwards, with the lands South of Forth, restored to the Scots, on condition they should assist the Northumbrians against the Danes.

STIRLING CASTLE was, in the tenth century, the rendezvous for the troops of Kenneth III. when invaded by the Danes, whence he marched to the battle of Longarty. In the twelfth century this castle is spoken of in history, as a place of great importance. In 1174, William the Lion having made an unsuccessful expedition into England, was taken prisoner, and detained twelve months, after which he stipulated for his ransom, to pay a large sum of money by a certain day; and as a security for the payment, delivered into the hands of the English, the four principal fortresses of his kingdom, Stirling, Edinburgh, Roxburgh, and Berwick: part of the money being unpaid, was remitted by King Richard I. and the castles restored on condition that William should contribute a sum of money to the crusade.

STIRLING CASTLE was occasionally the residence of the Scottish kings, but not a fixed palace, till the family of Stewart mounted the throne. It was the place of nativity of James II. who often resided at it after he came to the crown; and here he perpetrated the murder of William Earl of Douglas, whom he stabbed with his own hand.

THE royal apartments were then in the North West corner of the castle, and are at present the residence of the Fort Major, and partly occupied by the armory: the closet where the murder was committed, still goes by the name of Douglas's room.

JAMES III. took particular pleasure in this castle, and erected several new buildings in it. He built a large hall now called the Parliament-house, in which several parliaments have been held; he also erected the Chapel Royal, which he largely endowed, and procured to be made

collegiate ; this chapel was pulled down by James VI. who on its site erected the present chapel. James V. was crowned here, and here resided during his minority, and received his education ; he built the present palace, which is a square all of hewn stone, adorned with sculpture ; in the centre is a small square court, called the Lion's Den, from the King's lions having been kept there. The palace contains many large and elegant apartments ; the ground story has been converted into a barrack for the private soldiers ; the upper story gives a house for the governor, and lodgings for the officers.

OPPOSITE to the palace is a chapel of hewn stone, built by James VI. for the baptism of Prince Henry, in 1594 ; it is now employed as a store room ; and here is preserved the hulk of a boat, in which that King caused the provisions to be drawn at this ceremony ; and in the roof hangs a piece of square wood, in which are carved models of the castles of Edinburgh, Stirling, Dumbarton, and Blackness.

A STRONG battery, called the French Battery, points to the bridge ; it was probably so called from being constructed by engineers of that nation. Great additions were made to the works here, by order of Queen Ann, some of them never completed.

ADJOINING to the North side of the castle is an eminence containing a few acres, which being fortified, makes a part of the castle ; it is called the Nether Bailey. Here is the well which supplies the garrison.

ON the South West side of the castle is the park, enclosed by a stone wall ; this, with several other pieces of ground round the garrison, form a jurisdiction, called the Constabulary of the castle. At the East end of the park was a royal garden ; vestiges of the walks and parterres are still visible. In the garden is a mount of earth in form of a table, called the Knot, where, according to tradition, the court sometimes held Fêtes Champêtres. Possibly this might be the round table mentioned by Barbour, if so, it was here King James IV. used to amuse himself with the pastime, called the Knights of the Round Table, of which he is said to have been peculiarly fond.



THE lordship and castle of Stirling was the usual dowry of the Queen of Scotland, at least after the accession of the Stewarts.

ON the North West of the castle is a steep path leading to the town; this is called Ballochgeick. James V. who used often to travel through the country in disguise, for different purposes, when questioned who he was, always answered, the Good Man of Ballochgeick.

THIS castle has been the scene of many warlike feats, having been repeatedly besieged, taken, dismantled, and rebuilt by different parties, during the wars between the English and Scots, as well as in their civil dissensions.

A. D. 1297, it being in the hands of the English, was abandoned by Sir Marmaduke de Twenge, and seized by Wallace, for the Scots, who held it a year, and then destroyed and abandoned it; it was, however, in a few weeks re-occupied and repaired by King Edward. It was again taken by the Scots in 1299.

A. D. 1303 it capitulated to Sir John de Foulis, for want of provision; and was the next year, i. e. 1304, retaken by King Edward, after a long defence, in which the garrison was reduced to twenty-eight men: in this siege Edward is said to have battered it with engines, that threw stones of two hundred pounds weight; and Fordun says, that he caused all the lead to be taken off the monastery of St. Andrew's, and carried to Stirling, for the construction of his machines.

A. D. 1333 it yielded to the Baliol party, and, as some say, was dismantled by directions from the English Court; but in 1336 was rebuilt by the orders of King Edward III. strongly garrisoned, and the command of it given to Sir Thomas Ruckby.

A. D. 1337 it was besieged by the Scots under Sir William Douglas, of Liddesdale, and Sir Andrew Murray, who lay two months before it, but was relieved by King Edward in person. Next year the siege was renewed, and again raised by the English Monarch; but in 1339 the Scots, under Douglas and Murray, took it: after which the English were never able to penetrate so far into Scotland.

THE last reduction of this fortress by a siege, was in 1651, when Cromwell followed King Charles II. into England, before the battle of Worcester. He left General Monk to accomplish the conquest of Scotland.

Scotland. This castle was then taken by him, when he carried the Scottish Records to London, they having been removed hither upon the surrender of Edinburgh Castle. In 1660 they were by King Charles II. packed up in hogheads, and shipped for Scotland; but the ships being cast away near Berwick, they were all irrecoverably lost.

IN 1746 Stirling Castle was attacked by the Highlanders, but they were soon obliged to relinquish the siege.

THE area on which this castle stands is of an irregular figure, its length running nearly North and South, being double that of its breadth; it is divided into two courts.

THE entrance is on the South side, through a strong gate, flanked by round towers; on the left, or West, in a corner, stands the palace, a singular building, richly ornamented with grotesque figures.

PASSING the South East angle of the palace you come into a second area, or kind of square, where a little to the North East is the Old Parliament House, a vast room, of one hundred and twenty feet long, very high, with a timbered roof: this building forms the East side of the square. The North side is closed by the chapel, built by James VI. on the site of the collegiate one, as has been before observed.

THE West side was bordered by a wall, beyond which, adjoining to the outward, or Western wall of the castle, were the armory, and barracks for the garrison; further Westward was the magazine.

ON the whole, the situation of this castle greatly resembles that of Edinburgh, each being mounted on the ridge of a precipitous rock. This and the Castle of Dumbarton were said jointly to secure the Lowlands from the incursions of the Highlanders, the former as the Lock, of which Stirling was the Key.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1790.

#### *THE GREY FRIARS CHURCH, AT STIRLING.*

THIS church was built A. D. 1494, by King James V. for a convent of Franciscans or Grey Friars: it is a very handsome building, in the best style of what is called Gothic architecture: it is all of hewn stone, with

with an arched roof, supported by two rows of pillars. It was originally one church, but since the Reformation has been divided by a partition wall, and at present makes two large and convenient places of worship, called the East and West Church. A small addition to the East end of the building is said to have been made by Cardinal Beaton. This church is taken notice of in history as the place where, in 1543, the Earl of Arran, Governor during the reign of Queen Mary, publicly renounced the Reformed Religion, which he had once professed to favour. It was also here that King James VI, was crowned in 1567.

DURING the siege of the castle by General Monk, in 1651, he raised his batteries in this church yard. The steeple and roof of the church have many marks of bullets, discharged by the garrison in their defence. Several shots were also fired at this church, from the castle, in the year 1746, when the Rebels used to fire small arms from the steeple, and rang the bells to testify their joy for the victory they had gained over the King's troops at Falkirk.

UPON the North side of this church stands a ruinous building, of good workmanship, called Marr's Work, having been erected by John, Earl of Marr, who was a short time Regent in the minority of James VI. The stones with which it was built were brought from the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, the revenues of which were at that time held in commendam, by that Earl's near relations.

SUNDRY inscriptions, of no importance, are still legible \* on the gate and other parts; upon the lintels of the doors and windows there

\* On the gate of the tower, on the right of the entry:

The more I stand in open height  
My faults more subject are to fight.

And over the great gate on the inside of the court:

Speak furth and spare nocht;  
Consider well I care nocht.

This is supposed to allude to the censures of the times on the Earl, for building this house out of the stones of the dissolved Abbey of Cambuskenneth, of which he had been Prior, when a Clergyman.

are many ornaments; indeed there seems to have been a profusion of sculpture employed on the building. Many of the stones have lately been carried away to build walls and other erections at the New Church Yard, at St. Ninian's; and what still remains of this fabric is preserved to protect the main street or market-place from the fury of the Western winds. It is said this mansion was never entirely completed.

Upon the right hand of the road leading to the castle stands a spacious edifice, which once belonged to a noble family of the name of Alexander, which took the title of Earl from this town: it was afterwards in possession of the family of Argyle, by whom it was lately sold. It is now considerably out of repair, and let in different tenements. This view shews the North side of the church, with the gate of Lord Marr's house, drawn A. D. 1790, from the garden of the house last described, known by the appellation of the Lodgings.

# P E R T H S H I R E.

## *D O U N C A S T L E.*

**T**HIS castle, according to tradition, was built by Murdock, Duke of Albany, who was, it is said, executed on a hill within sight of it.

It is very pleasantly and strongly situated, being almost surrounded by the river Teath; for size and strength it exceeds most of the castles in this part of Scotland, those of Edinburgh and Stirling excepted.

THE first time it occurs in history, is Sir James Stewart, of Beath, being appointed Constable thereof by James V. The son of this Sir James, in the year 1565, obtained a charter under the great seal of certain lands, to be called the Barony of Doun. He was a steady friend to Queen Mary during the civil wars, when this castle was always a safe retreat to the loyalists.

FORMERLY, before the abolition of hereditary offices, courts were held here, in a room kept in repair for that purpose.

IN the Rebellion of the year 1745 it was for some time occupied by the Rebels, who planted a twelve pounder in one of the windows, and several swivels on the parapets; these guns were brought from a merchant ship which had fallen into their hands.

ON its being quitted by the Rebels, an engineer was sent down by Government to survey the castle, with an intent to repair and fortify it, if capable of being made tenable; but it is probable that he reported to the contrary. It has since been neglected and suffered to fall to ruin. It is at present the property of the Earl of Murray.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1790.

GOW.

*GOWRIE HOUSE OR CASTLE.*

**G**OWRIE CASTLE stands on the South East side of the town of Perth, at the East end of the South-street. When, or by whom, it was built is not ascertained; but if one may judge from its appearance and style of architecture, it does not seem older than the time of James V. or at most his father, James IV.

It was the residence of the Earls of Gowrie, till forfeited by that noble family, on account of that strange and mysterious transaction, called Cowrie's Conspiracy, the scene of which was this house. The circumstances are too long and too intricate to be here properly related. Certain it is, that the attainder of this family caused very considerable escheats to the crown, and afforded the means of gratifying a number of rapacious courtiers.

AFTER Lord Gowrie's forfeiture, the Magistrates obtained the property of this mansion or castle, which, in the year 1746, they presented, together with the freedom of the town, to his Royal Highness, William, Duke of Cumberland, from whom the Board of Ordnance, as report says, purchased it for five thousand pounds. It has ever since served as barracks for the detachment of the Royal Artillery, in Scotland.

*THE MONKS TOWER.*

**T**HIS tower stands in a walk near the river Tay, in the garden of Gowrie House; it is of an oval figure, with a high roof, vaulted within; the area or internal measure is about twenty-four feet by thirteen; it has a fire-place and coved ceiling, in which are coarsely painted the twelve signs of the Zodiac, the Heathen Gods and Goddesses, and the arms, crest, and cyphers of the Hay family. The painting, from its style, does not seem older than the time of King Charles I. and is said to have been done by the same hand as the ceilings of the palace of Scoon. Apparently this tower was intended for

for a kind of summer-house, or banquetting-room, the walls being by much too thin to have been built for the purpose of defence.

SOME have supposed this tower to have obtained the appellation of the Monks Tower from having, A. D. 1336, in obedience to the orders of King Edward, been built at the expence of the monasteries of Lindores, Balmarnock, Aberbrothick, and Coupar, in Angus; which expence, Fordun says, in a manner ruined those monasteries; and adds, that John de Gowry, Prior of St. Andrew's, paid two hundred and eighty marks towards these works. This is in some degree countenanced by Cant's notes to the History of Perth, in the following lines and note:

——— The great and strong Spey Towre  
And Monks Towre builded round a wall of power.

NOTE. "The Spey Tower is gone; it was a stately fortrefs, and had a strong prison. The Rosses, of Cragie, were Governors of the fortrefs. At the Reformation Robert Ross, of Cragie, delivered up the keys under a protestation. There remains nothing of it but a pitiful ruin, where the toll-house is. Monks Tower yet stands, as described in the Poem, in the South East corner of the garden, on the wall: it serves for a magazine of gun-powder for the Train of Artillery. The wall between this and the Spey Tower is the wall of the garden, and the fosse without still remains." Perhaps this tower might have been erected on the site of a more ancient one, and have taken its name from some concern General Monk might have with it: but this is only conjecture, not founded on any authority.

#### HUNTING TOWER.

THIS was part of the possessions of the Gowrie family, and was originally called Ruthven Castle; but being forfeited on account of the plot mentioned in the article of Gowrie, the name, to obliterate every trace of the family, was changed to that of Hunting tower. When, and by whom it was built, are equally unknown.

IN this castle James VI. was, A. D. 1582, on his return from a hunting party in Athol, stopped by a number of his most faithful peers, with an intent to rescue him from his worthless favourites, who were poisoning his young mind, with arbitrary principles, under the specious appellation of the Royal Prerogative. The King endeavoured to escape, but was prevented, upon which bursting into tears, he was told by the Guardian of Glames, “ That it was better children weep than bearded men.” The confederated Lords carried the King off; but shortly after getting out of their hands, he put himself into the possession of Lord Arran. This transaction was called “ The Raid of Ruthven.”

MR. PENNANT mentions another remarkable, though more happy, event, which happened here: “ A daughter of the first Earl of Gowrie was addressed by a young gentleman in the neighbourhood, much her inferior in rank and fortune; her family, though they gave no countenance to the match, permitted him to visit them, and lodged him in a tower, near another in which was the young lady’s chamber, but up a different stair-case, and communicating with another part of the house: the lady, before the communicating doors were shut, conveyed herself into her lover’s apartment; but some one of the family having discovered it, told it to her mother, who cutting off, as she thought, all possibility of retreat, hastened to surprise them; but the young lady, hearing the well-known footsteps of her mother hobbling up stairs, ran to the top of the leads, and took a desperate leap of nine feet four inches, over a chasm of sixty feet from the ground, lighted on the battlements of the other tower, whence descending into her own chamber, she crept into her bed; her mother having in vain sought her in her lover’s chamber, came into her room, where finding her seemingly asleep, she apologized to her for her unjust suspicion. The young lady eloped the next night, and was married.” The top of the towers, from and to which the lady leaped, are still shewn, under the appellation of the Maiden’s Leap.

THIS castle consists of two ancient square towers, connected by buildings, of later date; it is still inhabited as a farm-house, though the back part is in ruins. The banquetting hall is still discoverable, the chimney of which is ornamented with grotesque heads of stucco; two



of them in alto relievo, but much mutilated; the other two in basso relievo: they seem from their style about the time of James V.

THIS building, which is delightfully situated amidst beautiful groves and plantations, belongs to the Duke of Athol; near it is a spring dedicated to St. Conwal, whose anniversary is celebrated the 18th of May. It is said, a late Duke of Athol took great delight in this place, and would have repaired it, but was prevented by a Dowager, on whom it was settled, who would not suffer any alterations to be made in it during her life.

THIS view, which shews the back part of the house and the banquetting hall, was drawn A. D. 1790.

*ELCHO CASTLE.*

THIS was a large and strong castle: it stands near four miles below Perth, on the South side of the river Tay, about a mile below Kinfauns; it belongs to the Honourable Mr. Charters, of Ampsfield, second son to the late Earl of Weems, and gives the title of Lord Elcho to the eldest son of that family. It is now in ruins, and has not been inhabited for many years. This view was drawn A. D. 1788.

*CASTLE CAMPBELL. PLATE I.*

THIS castle, from its romantic situation, resembles one of those described in ancient romances, in which a cruel giant, assisted by a pagan necromancer, kept confined, and enchanted, a number of captive Knights and Princesses.

NOTHING can be more dreary than the scenes surrounding this building, which is seated on a steep peninsulated rock, between and under vast mountains, which overshadow it, having to the South a view through a deep glen, shagged with brush-wood, and watered by a rivulet. From the dreary and solemn situation, this pile was formerly called the Castle of Gloom, and the names of the adjacent places seem

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to be analogous to it; for it stands in the Parish of Dolor, was bounded by the glen of Care, and washed by the burn of Sorrow.

HERE is an extraordinary contrivance for procuring water under cover: a subterraneous way to the burn running at the bottom of the rock, on which the castle is situated, having been made with stone and lime, it is now broken at the top, and is to be seen through the bushes and brush-wood with which it is overgrown; looking down the conduit or steps affords a most tremendous sight. This castle, which with its circumscribing demesnes belonged to the Argyle family, was A. D. 1645 taken and burned by the Marquis of Montrose, who carried fire and sword through the whole estate. The landlord of the inn at Dolor said, his grandfather, who was agent to the Argyle family, put a roof on it. It was inhabited when the family were Marquisses of Lorn: at present it belongs to the Duke of Argyle.

THIS plate gives a near view of the castle.

#### CASTLE CAMPBELL. PLATE II.

THIS view shews the castle at a distance, as seen from the village of Dolor. This and Plate I. were drawn A. D. 1790.

#### CULROSS, OR KYLLENROSS ABBEY.

THIS was a Cistercian Abbey, situated upon the Frith of Forth, in the shire of Perth, and diocese of Dunblane. It was founded in the year 1217 by Malcolm, Earl of Fife; the Chronicle of Melrose, which records this foundation, says the monks and first abbot were sent from the abbey of Kinross. The conventual church was not only dedicated to the Virgin Mary, but also to St. Servanus the Confessor, whose festival was annually kept on the first day of July, even long after the Reformation; on which day the men and women were accustomed to assemble early in the morning, and walk in procession round the town, carrying green boughs in their hands, and afterwards  
 spending

spending the remainder of the day in festivity. This procession is still continued, but is now changed from the Saint's day to the King's birth day.

A. D. 1489, John Hogg was abbot of this house; at which time, on the 14th of April, Culrofs was erected into a burgh of barony.

THE last abbot of this place was Alexander, son to Sir James Colvil of Ochiltry. Sir James Colvil, brother to the said Alexander, was by a patent, bearing date the 20th of January, 1709, \* created a Peer by the title of Lord Colvil of Culrofs; at which time the King also granted to him this dissolved abbey.

IT is said that the Earls of Argyle, who in ancient times resided at Castle Campbell, were heritable baillies of this abbey, which office they disposed of to the Colvilles of Ochiltry, in whose family it continued till these hereditary jurisdictions were abolished. The Argyle family had an aisle adjoining to the abbey church, in which they sometimes used to bury; the ruins of it are still visible.

THE abbey of Culrofs was placed on an elevation, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of the Forth and the coast on both sides. Considerable remains of the monastery are yet extant. The abbey church stood on the North side of it, and had a tower in the middle of it, which was in the year 1789 still entire, as was also the West part of the church, now used as a parochial kirk. The cloister is still discernible, and is now used by the minister as a garden. On the East and West sides were A. D. 1789, several remains of the offices of the house, particularly on the West side, where there was a building, from its size supposed to have been the refectory. West of this was the Abbot's House; its walls were entire within the memory of persons now living; at present they are nearly demolished.

IN Keith's Appendix are the following particulars respecting the revenues of this house:

MONEY 786l. 16s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d (Scots). Wheat 3 c. 3 b. Bear 15 c. 10 b. 2 f. Oats 13 c. 12 b. 3 f. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  p. Salt 1 c. 2 b. Wedders n. 10.

\* See Douglas's Peerage.

Lambs n. 22. Capons 7 doz. Poultry 26½ d. Butter 7½ stone. Cheese 79½ stone. A. Straw 8 trusses. And the Abbot says, there were nine monks in the convent, five whereof had recanted; but the other four would not by any persuasion. And he mentions a certain allowance he had given to those that had recanted; but had given nothing to the others. This view was drawn 1784.

*THE CATHEDRAL OF DUNBLANE.*

**T**HE Cathedral of Dunblane is situated on an eminence on the Eastern bank of the river Allan, and overlooking the town to which it probably gives name.

THE see of Dunblane was founded by King David, about the year 1142; he also built the cathedral.

ITS revenues at the Reformation amounted to the sum of 313l. (Scots) in money; 1 chaldron of wheat; 11 chaldron, 11 bolls, 3 firlots, and ½ a peck of bear; 50 chaldron, 1 boll, 1 firlot, and 3½ pecks of meal; 9 chaldron and 12 bolls of oats. This church was once possessed of diverse lands in England.

MUCH of this cathedral is still standing, though fast falling to decay. The choir is kept in repair, and serves for the parochial church; under it are sepulchral vaults.

IN the choir are several of the oaken seats for the choristers, on which are carved, as usual, grotesque figures; among them, a cat, a fox, and an owl. At the upper end of the choir are some of the prebendaries stalls; on the right of the entrance the Bishop's seat, and on the left that of the Dean; these are also of oak handsomely carved.

HERE are several coarse blue marble stones over the graves of diverse of the bishops and Deans: on some of them there are the marks of brass plates.

BEHIND a modern seat is a niche in the wall, in which is the figure of a Bishop, as large as life; he is dressed in pontificalibus, with his mitre. The three steps to the altar still remain. In the niche where the vessel for holy water formerly stood, there is now a door.

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ALBERT TOWER PL.

W. H. W. 1847

The families of Keir, Sticklings, Chisholms, Drummouls, and Fenlaysons have separate places of burial here.

SOME walls and other remains of the Bishop's Palace are still visible.

THE length of this cathedral is 216 feet, breadth 76, height of the walls 50 feet, and of the tower 128 feet.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1790.

*ABERNETHY COLLEGE. PLATE I.*

**A**BERNETHY is situated near the junction of the rivers Ern and Tay: it was once the capital city of the Picts. A collegiate church was built and founded here by Garnard Macdompnack, after which St. Brigid, a virgin of Caithness, was introduced by St. Patrick, with her nine virgins, who died within five years after their arrival, and were buried in the North part of the church. According to Spotswood, St. Brigid died A. D. 518, and was also buried here.

HERE was a bishoprick, the metropolitan of all Scotland, till in the year 840, it was translated to St. Andrews, by Kenneth III. Here was also a convent of the Culdees, changed, A. D. 1272, to a priory of Canons Regular.

THIS place is most remarkable for having one of those tall slender conical towers, of which there is only one more in Scotland, that is at Brechen, although they abound in Ireland; but their date, and the use for which they were constructed, remains still doubtful, notwithstanding the researches and investigations of antiquaries of different periods and nations.

By some they have been deemed watch towers, for the purpose of discovering invaders at a distance, and communicating by signals their approach; others conceive them to have been belfries, introduced by some of the crusaders, in imitation of the Minarets of Mosques, from whence the criers summoned the people to prayers; and this they think receives some countenance from the Culdees; the ancient religious order in Scotland being attached to the ceremonies of the Greek Church. Some have supposed them penitentiary towers, the residence of a sort  
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of hermits, imitators of Simon Stylitis. All these conjectures are supported, as usual, by etymologies.

WITH respect to the first supposition, it is objected that they cannot have been meant for watch towers, since they are not always placed on elevated stations, commanding an uninterrupted prospect around them, but, on the contrary, are frequently covered by commanding hills, particularly towards that side from whence danger was most probable.

THAT they were imitations of Minarets, seems extremely improbable; the detestation in which every article and circumstance of Pagan Worship was held by the Crusaders, makes it scarcely possible they would introduce any of them into the Christian Church. And for the argument deduced from the Culdees following the ceremonies of the Greek Church, it remains to be proved, that the Greeks used Minarets; besides it is generally held there were no Culdees in Ireland.

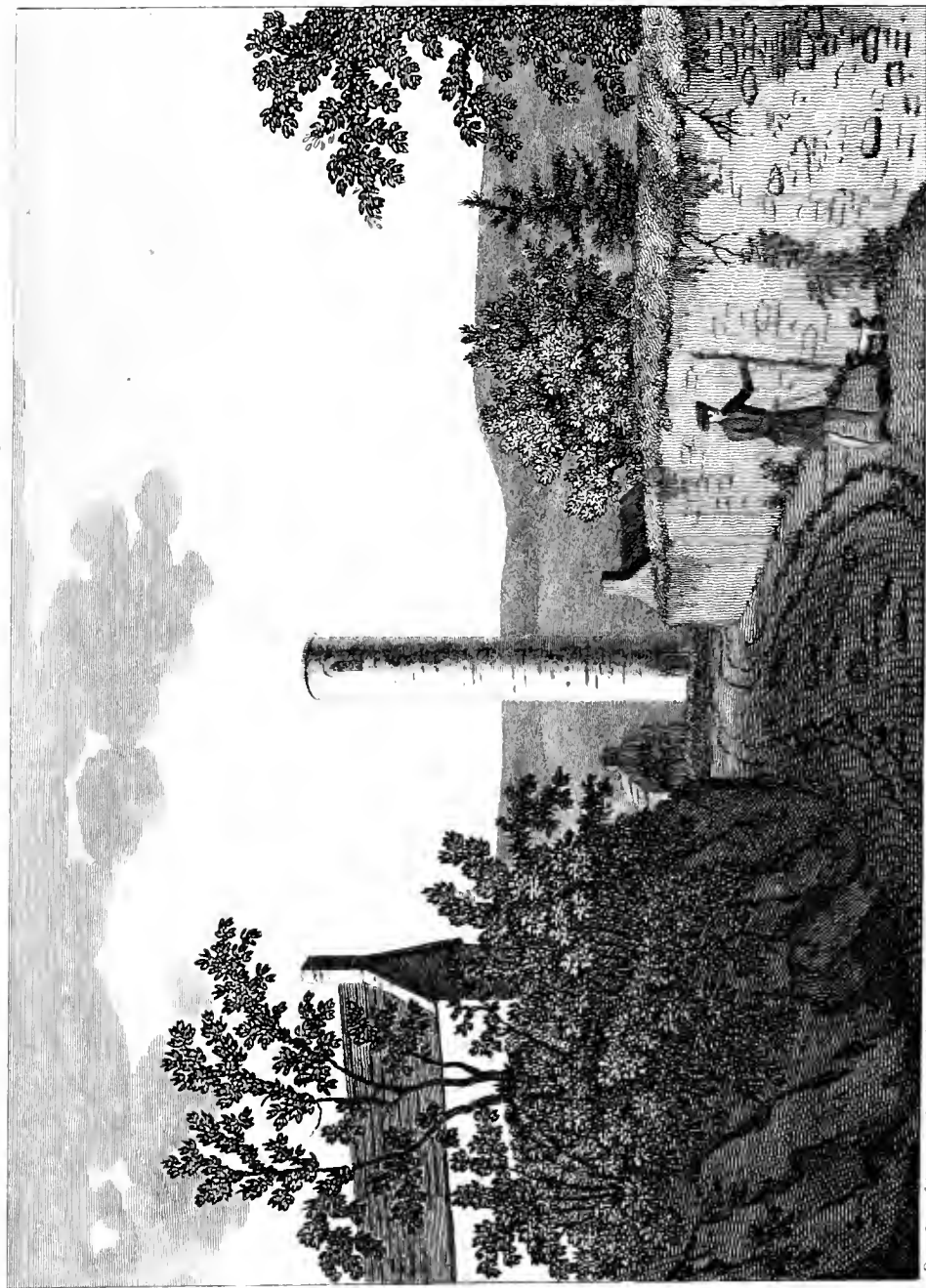
THE third opinion, namely, that they were penitentiary towers, seems, on the whole, the most prevalent, though it appears rather to have acquired the suffrage from the defeat of its competitors, than from any very cogent reasons offered in its support.

GORDON visited this tower, of which he gives the following account: "I went directly," says he, "to Abernethy, the ancient capital of the Pictish Nation, about four miles from Perth, to see if I could find any remains of the Picts hereabouts; but could discover nothing except a stately hollow pillar, without a stair-case; so that when I entered within, and looked upward, I could scarce forbear imagining myself at the bottom of a deep draw-well: it has only one door or entrance facing the North, somewhat above the basis, the height of which is eight foot and a half, and the breadth, from jamb to jamb, two and a half. Towards the top are four windows, which have served for the admission of light; they are equidistant, and five feet nine inches in height, and two foot two inches in breadth, and each is supported by two small pillars; at the bottom are two rows of stones projecting from beneath, which served for the basis of a pedestal. The whole height of the pillar is seventy-five foot, and consists of sixty-four rows, or regular courses of hewn stone: the external circumference at the base is forty-eight foot, but diminishes somewhat towards the

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J. V. Smith

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ALBION STEEL TOWER PL. 2.

the top; and the thicknefs of the wall is three foot and a half. This is, by the inhabitants hereabouts, called the Round Steeple of Abernethy; and is fupposed to be the only remains of a Pictish work in thefe parts” This view fhews the ruins of the church, with a diftant view of the tower.

*ABERNETHY COLLEGE. PLATE II.*

**T**HIS might, with more propriety, be called a view of the tower, of which it gives a particular delineation, as feen from the high road from Perth. Thefe views were drawn A. D. 1790.

## A N G U S S H I R E.



## GLAMES CASTLE. PLATE I.

GLAMES Castle originally consisted of two rectangular towers, longer than broad, with walls of fifteen feet in thickness; they were connected by a square projection, and together formed a figure somewhat like the letter Z, saving that in the castle all the angles were right ones. This form gave mutual defences to part of the building.

GREAT alterations and additions were made to this house by Patrick, Earl of Kinghorn; these, according to the above cited plan, a date carved on a stone on the outside of the building, and other authorities, were done in the year 1606, and not 1686, as is said in an ancient print, engraved about that time. The architect employed on this occasion, as tradition reports, was Inigo Jones; indeed the work seems greatly to resemble Herriot's Hospital, at Edinburgh, and diverse other buildings designed by him. The great hall was finished A. D. 1621. It is a handsome room, with a coved ceiling, adorned with heads and ornaments in stucco. Here are many family portraits, among them a large picture in a carved oaken frame, representing Earl Patrick and his Three Sons. In the back ground a view of the castle, as it was in 1683. At that time there were three gates leading from the park. In the ancient part of this castle is shewed the room wherein Malcolm II. was murdered. Fordun has it, that he was killed at or near the town of Glames; but does not say in the castle.

A PARTICULAR description is given of this mansion in an Anonymous Journey through Scotland, published in 1723. Since which diverse alterations have been projected in the building, for which one of the wings has been partly pulled down, and is not yet rebuilt.

“IN the entering Strathmore I arrived at the noble palace of Glamis, belonging to Lion, Earl of Strathmore. This palace, as you approach it, strikes you with awe and admiration, by the many turrets and gilded ballustrades at the top. It stands in the middle of a well planted park, with avenues cut through every way to the house. The great avenue thickly planted on each side, at the entrance of which there is a great stone gate, with offices on each side, of free stone, like a little town, leads you in half a mile to the outer court, which has a statue on each side, on the top of the gate, as big as the life. On the great gate of the inner court are ballustrades of stone finely adorned with statues; and in the court are four brazen statues, bigger than the life, on pedestals; the one of James VI. and first of England in his stole; the other of Charles I. in his boots, spurs, and sword, as he is sometimes painted by Vandyke; Charles II. is in a Roman dress, as on the Exchange, in London; and James II. in the same he is in at Whitehall. From this court by ballustrades of iron you have a full prospect of the gardens on each side, cut into grass plats, and adorned with ever-greens, which are very well kept. The house is the highest I ever saw, consisting of a high tower in the middle, with two wings, and a tower at each end; the whole above two hundred feet broad. The stairs from the entry to the top of the house consists of one hundred and forty-three steps, of which the great stairs, where five people can mount abreast, are eighty-six, each of one stone. In the first floor are thirty-eight fire rooms. The hall is adorned with family pictures; and behind the hall is a handsome chapel, with an organ, for the church of England service. On the altar is a good picture of the Last Supper, and on the ceiling an Ascension, done by one De Wit, a Dutchman, whom Earl Patrick, this Earl's Grandfather, brought from Holland, and who painted the ceilings of most of the rooms.

In the drawing room, next to the hall, is the best picture I ever saw, of Queen Mary of Modena, the Pretender's mother. The Duke of Lauderdale in his robes, by Sir Peter Lely; and the late Lord Dundee, with a crowd of half lengths of the nobility of Scotland; and over a chimney a curious Italian piece, of our Saviour disputing with the Doctors in the Temple.

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WHEN the Pretender lay here they made eighty-eight beds, within the house, for him and his retinue, besides the inferior servants, who lay in the offices out of doors. The present Earl's elder brother saved the estate from being forfeited by being killed at the head of his regiment, on Shiremore."

IN the court before the minister's house is shewn a stone, on which is engraved a cross and diverse figures, said to allude to the murder of King Malcolm, and the deaths of the murderers, who attempting to cross the lake of Forfar, then slightly frozen over, the ice broke, and they were drowned.—This stone is described and engraved in Mr. Penant's Tour. Diverse weapons, with some brass vessels lately found in draining that lake, are shewn in the castle.

THE tradition of an ancient lofty building, called the Tower of Glamis, situated on an eminence near the center of the town of Kinghorn, in Fifeshire, is still preserved in that place. It served as a sea-mark to sailors navigating the Forth. This building becoming ruinous, a gentleman in the neighbourhood obtained leave of the Strathmore family, to whom it belonged, to take the stones for the purpose of building, on condition that he should put down a pillar on the spot whence he took the stones, with this inscription, "Here stood Glamis Tower." This pillar is remembered by many of the inhabitants at present (A. D. 1789) living; but it is now removed.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1790.

#### GLAMIS CASTLE. PLATE II.

THIS view gives a more picturesque, though less descriptive, delineation of the castle than the former. They were both drawn on the same day.

#### ABERBROTH ABBEY.

ABERBROTH, or ABERBROTHACK, in the Shire of Angus, is situated on the sea shore, on the burn of Brithock or Brothe. It was  
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one of the richest and most sumptuous abbeys in Scotland, and was founded, A. D. 1178, by King William the Lion, who was buried here. It was dedicated to St. Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, and filled with Benedictine or Tyronesian Monks, brought from the Abbey of Kelso.

THIS place is in several manuscripts called *Monasterium Bajocense*, and by Dempster *Aberbredock-kuidel*. King Robert Bruce granted to this abbey ten marks sterling, to be received annually from the Thangage of Monifoth, for maintaining lights about the tomb of William, King of Scotland; and King John, of England, probably out of regard to the monastery, granted to the inhabitants of this town the privilege of disposing of their goods any where within his dominions, London excepted, toll and custom free. Pope Lucius III. in the year 1182, confirmed all donations that were made to this monastery.

THE first Abbot was Reginaldus, a Monk of Tyron, who was, in the year 1178, released by John Abbot of Kelso, from all subordination due to him as Abbot of that monastery; to which charter Richard, of Aburbuthenoth or Arbutnot, the King's Clerk, was witness: this Reginaldus was consecrated at King William's request, by Mathew, Bishop of Aberdeen, the church of St. Andrew being then vacant.

THE second Abbot was Henry, a professed Monk of Kelso, who was likewise, A. D. 1179, released by the Abbot of that house, from that subjection to him and his successors, which he had at his profession sworn to observe.

BERNARD, Abbot of Aberbroth, was Chancellor under King Robert Bruce, and afterwards Bishop of the Isles. May 2d, 1394, an indenture was made between John Geddy, Abbot of this house, and the burgesses of the town, whereby that Abbot, for certain considerations, obliges himself and his successors, at their proper expence and charges, to maintain the pier in such state that vessels may enter, and lay there in safety.

IN the year 1461 Pope Pius II. granted the Abbot of this house an exemption from attending at the yearly episcopal synods, of which he directed the Bishop of St. Andrew's to give notice to his brethren, threatening excommunication to any one who should trouble him on

that account. Yet it does not appear (says Keith) that these threats were regarded by John Bishop of Brechin, and Alexander Bishop of Murray.

POPE BENEDICT, by his Bull, dated at Avignon, 6 Kal. June, and the second year of his Pontificate, granted to John, Abbot of Aberbroth, and his successors, the privilege of making use of and wearing the mitre, ring, robes, and other Episcopal Insignia; and Pope Martin, by his Bull of the 5th Id. June, and the third of his Pontificate, authorised Walter, Abbot thereof, and his successors, to confer the minor orders on the Monks and Clerks of their convent.

THE last Ecclesiastic Abbot was Cardinal Beaton, at the same time Archbishop of St. Andrew's.

THE last Commendatory Abbot of this house was John Hamilton, second son to the Duke of Chastelherault, afterwards created Marquis of Hamilton. This Abbey was erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of James, Marquis of Hamilton, son to the former; the grant is dated upon the 5th of May, 1608.

THIS Abbey afterwards belonged to the Earl of Dyfart, from whom it was purchased, with the right of patronage of thirty-four parish churches, belonging to it, by Patrick Maule, of Panmure, Gentleman. of the Bed Chamber to King James VI. in which family it remained till the year 1715, when it escheated to the crown by forfeiture, and was under the management of the Barons of the Exchequer. A. D. 1752 part of the site of the Abbey was obtained by the town.

FOR the administration of justice the Convent elected and paid an officer, called Bailey of the Regality, which became hereditary; the family of Airly held it before the Reformation, and till the year 1747, when it was sold and vested in the crown, with other hereditary jurisdictions. The walls of the Regality Prison are still remaining.

IN the year 1445 the election of this officer proved fatal to the Chieftains of two noble families: the Convent had that year chosen Alexander Lindefay, eldest son of the Earl of Crawford, to be Judge or Bailey of their Regality; but he proved so expensive by his number of followers, and high way of living, that they were obliged to remove him, and appoint in his place Alexander, nephew to John Ogilvie, of Airly, who had an hereditary claim to the place: this occasioned a  
cruel



cruel feud between the families; each assembled their vassals, and terminated the dispute near the town: the Lindefays were victorious; but both the principals fell in the battle, with about five hundred of their followers.

THE ordinance for the yearly provision of the house in 1530, will give some idea of its hospitality and charity: there was an order for buying 800 wethers, 180 oxen, 11 barrels of salmon, 1200 dried cod-fish, 82 chalders of malt, 30 of wheat, 40 of meal. All which appears additional to the produce of their lands, or the provision of different species paid in kind by their tenants.

THIS profusion of stores would appear very extraordinary, as the number of Monks did not exceed twenty-five; but the ordinance acquaints us, that the appointments of that year exceeded those of 1528, notwithstanding, in the last, the King had been entertained twice in the Convent, and the Archbishop thrice: from this it is evident that the house was open to all; that the great as well as the poor partook of it, and that it was rather increasing than diminishing.

THE following state of the revenues of this house is given in Keith's Appendix. The Collector's Book:

"MONEY 2483l. 3s. (Scots.) Wheat 26 chalders, 9 bolls, 1 firloft. Bear 118 c. 7 b. 2 p. Meal 168 c. 8 b. 2 f. Oats 27 c. 10 b. 3 f. 3½. Salmon 1 laft 3 barrels. The Book of Assumption makes it, Money 2553l. 14s. (Scots.) Wheat 30 c. 3 b. 3 f. 2 p. Bear 143 c. 9 b. 2 p. Meal 296 c. 9 b. 2 f. Oats 27 c. 11 b. Salmon 3 laft 1 barrel. Omitted capons, poultry, grassumes dawikis, and all other services, and small dewties. Also a N. B. that the Xirkis of Abernethy and Monyfuith are nocht comptit, herein."

IN another part of this book a like rental is given in the Latin tongue, soon after the year 1561, in which, besides 37 barrels of salmon, are contained likewise 2 barrels of Glyffart (Griffles f. i. e. young salmon.) To this Latin Rental is added, the Valuation of the Kirks of Abernethy, Manyfuith, and Tanadies, viz. Abern. 273l. Tan. 237l. 5s. 4d. Manyf. ol. os. od. Wheat 4 c. 12 b. Bear 12 c. 9 b. Meal 15 c. 13 b. None of all which is put in the Rental. In the surplus of the third book, money 1594l. in the other articles it agre e with

with the first statement, except in the salmon, which is the same as the second.

THIS Abbey was built with a red stone found hereabouts, which ill resists the weather, so that the ornamented parts exposed to the open air, are much defaced, and the carvings scarcely distinguishable. The buildings of this house were all enclosed by a strong wall, the ground forming an irregular figure. The length from North to South about one hundred and ninety geometrical paces, and the mean breadth, from East to West one hundred and thirteen; the breadth at the North end exceeding that at the South upwards of one third.

ON the South West corner is a tower, now the steeple of the present parish Kirk; and at the South East corner is the darn, or private gate, over which was a house for catechising. The greatest part of the walls were standing within the memory of man, but are now nearly demolished.

ON the North side of the area, and almost in the middle, between the two corners, stood the Abbey Church, which was of the figure of a cross. West of the transept it was divided into a middle and two side aisles, by a double row of columns, supporting arches. The measures of this church are as follows:

INSIDE length of the whole church, from East to West, 270 feet.

BREADTH of the middle aisle 35 feet; side aisles each  $16\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Total breadth of the whole church, side aisles included, 68 feet.

LENGTH from the West end to the transept 148 feet. Breadth of the transept, side aisle of  $16\frac{1}{2}$  feet included,  $45\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

LENGTH of the whole transept, from North to South, 132 feet.

LENGTH from the East end to the transept  $76\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

THE height of the side walls, as appears from the mark of the roof on the ruins, was about 67 feet.

Part of the Abbot's house is still standing, and inhabited; in here some of the ancient floors are remaining, and several handsome carvings in oak. This Abbey, on the whole, though not the most elegant when entire, yet from the magnitude of its parts, is the most magnificent in Scotland.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1788.

*ABERBROTH ABBEY. PLATE II.*

**T**HIS view, which shews the outside of the great gate, with the Regality Prison, was drawn, A. D. 1790.

*THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF BRECHEN.*

**B**RECHEN was a Bishop's see. It was founded about the year 1140, by King David I. Its annual revenues, in money and rents paid in kind, before the Reformation, are said to have amounted to seven hundred pounds; but, after that event, were diminished to one hundred and fifty, owing to alienations of its estates, made by Alexander Campbell, the first Protestant Bishop, to his Chieftain, the Earl of Argyle, by whose interest he had been promoted to that see. Keith in his Appendix says, "In this Bishoprick there is great confusion and uncertainty."

**T**HE Culdees had a Convent here, which afterwards gave way to the Mathurines, or Red Friars: but neither of them seem to have had any thing to do with this church. The ruins of the Abbey of Red Friars, called the College, according to Maitland, are yet to be seen in the College Wynd, adjoining to the North Western end of the Grammar School.

**T**HIS Church is a handsome building, in length one hundred and sixty feet, in breadth sixty-one; the Eastern part is ruinous; the Western part now serves for the parish church. Round it, under the eaves of the roof, ran a handsome cornice, carved, with quatrefoils and brackets.

**T**HE tower is an hundred and twenty feet high, square, and embattled, having four small chinks or windows over each other, above which are the belfry windows, large, with pointed arches, divided into two by a mullion, which separates at the top, and give spaces for a handsome quatrefoil. This tower is crowned with an hexagonal spire, pierced with small windows.

THERE is another tall slender tower, similar to that at Abernethy: Gordun describes it in his Itinerary, in the following words: "In my journey Northward I found a steeple at Brechen, differing little in shape from that at Abernethy, only it was larger, and covered at the top; for its height from the base to the cornice is eighty-five feet, and from thence to the vane fifteen, in all one hundred; it consists of sixty regular courses of stone; the external circumference thereof is forty-seven feet, and the thickness of the wall three feet eight inches; however this has no pedestal like the other, but seems to shoot out of the ground like a tree; it has a door fronting the South, the height and breadth of which differs little from Abernethy; only upon it are evidences sufficient to demonstrate that it was a Christian work, for over the top of the door is the figure of our Saviour on the Cross, with two little images or statues towards the middle.

THIS steeple has a low spiral roof of stone, with three or four windows above the cornice, and on the top there is placed a vane; it has no staircase within any more than the other; but the inhabitants of both towns ascend to the top by ladders: the vulgar notion of these is, that they are Pictish; and I should easily have rested in that opinion, had I not been since that time assured that some of the like monuments are to be seen in Ireland, where the Picts never settled." These measures differ somewhat from Mr. Pennant's; he says, "the height from the ground is eighty feet; the inner diameter, within a few feet of the bottom, is eight feet; the thickness of the walls at that part seven feet two inches; so that the whole diameter is fifteen feet two; the circumference very near forty-eight feet; the inner diameter at the top is seven feet eight inches; the thickness of the walls four feet six; the circumference thirty-eight feet eight inches; which proportion gives the building an inexpressible elegance: the top is roofed with an octagonal spire, twenty-three feet high, which makes the whole one hundred and three feet high; in this spire are four windows placed alternate on the sides, resting on the top of the tower: near the top of the tower are four others facing the four cardinal points." A mason, who was at work on the church when I saw it, said he had measured this tower for a wager, and found its height to the top of the  
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the vane to be one hundred and eight feet exactly. In describing the male figure under the Crucifix, Mr. Pennant thinks it was meant for St. John; to me it appeared to have a large beard, and to be leaning on a kind of crutch; whereas St. John is always represented as a handsome young man. The tower is connected to the church by a small covered passage. There are at present two bells in this tower, to which the ascent is by ladders. This view, which shews the North East aspect of the church, was drawn A. D. 1790.

#### *THE RED CASTLE.*

**T**HIS Castle stands on a high cliff, called the Red Head, on the South side of the Bay Lunan. It probably took its denomination of the Red Castle, from the colour of the cliff whereon it is built, which is red, as are also the stones used in its construction, like those of the Abbey of Aberbroth.

THIS, according to tradition, was once the residence of King William, surnamed the Lion, by whom it is likewise said to have been built. He began his reign in the year 1165, and died in 1214. Very little of this castle is at present remaining, as may be seen by the view. Its ragged fragments carry the appearance of antiquity.

IN Haddington's Chart, p. 583, there is an entry of a charter granted by King Robert de Bruce, to Sir Donald Campbell, of the moiety of the Barony of Red Castle, which Henry de Percy, Knight, had forfeited to that King. Whether this castle is meant or not I will not take upon me to determine. This view was drawn A. D. 1790.

#### *RESTENNOTE PRIORY.*

**T**HE description of this Priory is given in that of Jedburgh, in Tiviotdale, to which it was a cell.

# A B E R D E E N S H I R E.

## *THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH, OLD ABERDEEN.*

**T**HIS Bishoprick was originally founded at Murthlack, in the county of Banff, by Malcolm II. in the year 1010, in commemoration of a great victory obtained by him over the Danes. Beanus was by him appointed Bishop thereof; he was the first Scotch Prelate that had a Diocese assigned to him.

THIS See having continued one hundred and twenty-seven years at Murthlack, was, in the year 1137, translated to Aberdeen by King David I. who confirmed to it the lands of Murthlack, Cloveth, and Dunmeth.

MATHEW KENNIMOUTH, the third Bishop after the translation to Aberdeen, and who succeeded about the year 1165, began this Cathedral, which was dedicated to St. Marchar: whether it was finished during his life time or not is uncertain.

HENRY CHEEN, the twelfth Bishop, who died 1329, repaired this building, which had suffered much during the contention between Bruce and Bailiol.

ALEXANDER KENNIMOUTH, the second Bishop of that name, the sixteenth after the translation of the See, succeeded about the year 1356. He not thinking the church sufficiently beautiful for a Cathedral, caused it to be pulled down, and laid the foundation of one more magnificent; but before the work was advanced six cubits high, he was sent out of the land by the King, on an embassy, and died soon after his return.

ABOUT the year 1340 the English set fire to the town of Aberdeen, which burned six days, when the Bishop's Palace, and all the Prebendal Houses, were destroyed.

THE

THE Cathedral appears to have remained unfinished till the accession of Bishop Henry Leighton, in the year 1424, who greatly advanced that work, and bestowed large sums of his own for perfecting it; he built also a chapel within it, called St. John's chapel, in which he was buried about the year 1441.

BISHOP Thomas Spence, who died 1480, greatly adorned this Cathedral, and rebuilt the Bishop's Palace, &c. which had remained in ruins ever since the burning thereof by the English.

BISHOP William Elphinstone, who died in 1514, proposed great additions to this church; he began the choir and East end of it, but did not live to complete his plan.

BISHOP Gawen Dunbar, who died in 1531, set himself to perfect what Bishop Elphinstone had begun, and therefore sued the Bishop's executors for certain Legacies left by that Prelate for those purposes, adding thereto money of his own; but the Reformation hindered the completion; this building suffered much by that event, but more, it is said, by the Revolution.\*

\* This venerable pile, which had suffered so much by the Reformation, did not escape the fury of the Covenanters, in the unfortunate reign of King Charles I. So violent was the zeal of that reforming period against all monuments of idolatry, that, perhaps, the Sun and Moon, very antient objects of false worship, owed their safety to their distance. As there was then nothing to be found worth carrying off, the illiberal zealots wreaked their vengeance upon the stones and timber. The high altar-piece, of the finest workmanship of any thing of that kind in Europe, had to that time remained inviolate; but in the year 1649 was hewed to pieces by order, and with the aid, of the parish Minister. The carpenter employed for this infamous purpose, awed by the sanctity of the place, and struck with the noble workmanship, refused to lay a tool on it, till the more than Gothic Priest took the hatchet from his hand, and struck the first blow. The wainscoting was richly carved, and ornamented with different kinds of crowns at the top, admirably cut: one of these, large, and of superior workmanship, even staggered the zeal of the furious Priest; he wished to save it, perhaps as a trophy over a fallen enemy; whatever his motive may have been, his hopes were disappointed; while the carpenter rudely hewed down the supporting timbers, the crown fell from a great height, plowed up the pavement of the church, and flew in a thousand pieces.—Douglas's Description of the East Coast of Scotland. In his account the dates respecting the accessions of the Bishops, repairs, &c. differ widely from Spotswood, whose Chronology has been here adopted.

HERE was a grand cros aisle from South to North, and a fine tower, which fell down in the year 1688, having been undermined by Oliver Cromwell's soldiers, for stones to build a fort; by its fall the rest of the church was much damaged.

OF this ancient building, there at present remains the two spires, one hundred and twelve feet high, and the nave, one hundred and thirty-five by sixty-four feet, inside measure. It has a handsome window at the West end, and on the board cieling are painted in three columns forty-eight armorial bearings.

THE revenues of this Bishoprick were in the year 1562, in money 1653l. 16s. 9d. (Scots); 3 chaldrons and 8 bolls of wheat; 35 chaldrons, 8 bolls, 3 firloths, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pecks of bear; 24 chaldrons, 4 bolls, 2 firloths of meal, 8 chaldrons, 2 bolls, 3 firloths, and 2 pecks of oats; 46 mairts; 141 muttons; 121 wethers;  $65\frac{1}{2}$  dozen of capons; 119 dozen of poultry; 55 geese; 19 dozen of moor-fowls; 17 fwine; 12 lafts and 10 barrels of falmon.



## K I N C A R D I N E S H I R E.

*DUNOTTER CASTLE.*

**D**UNOTTER Castle is situated on the East coast of Kincardineshire, on a rock projecting into the sea, accessible from the land on the West side, and that only by a narrow, steep, and winding path over a deep gully, by which it is connected with the main land, and which serves as a kind of natural foss or ditch, the adjacent rock having been scarped, and rendered inaccessible by art.

THE entrance into the castle is through a gate, in a wall of about forty feet high, whence, by a long passage, partly arched over, and through another gate pierced with four oiliets or loop-holes, you enter the area of the castle, which measures about an English acre and a quarter. This passage was also formerly strengthened by two iron portcullises.

THIS area is surrounded by an embattled wall, and occupied by buildings of very different ages. The oldest except the chapel is a square tower, said to have been built about the latter end of the fourteenth century. A large range of lodging rooms and offices, with a long gallery, of one hundred and twenty feet, seems of a very modern date, not older than the latter end of the sixteenth century.

HERE are also shewn the ruins of diverse other buildings, and conveniences necessary for a garrison; such as a chapel, barracks, a basin, or cistern of water, twenty feet diameter, a bowling green, and a forge, said to be used for casting iron bullets.

ON this rock, notwithstanding its difficulty of access, the church and burial place of the parish was originally situated. The building now called the chapel, being formerly the parish church. During the contention between Bruce and Baliol, the natural strength of this rock induced

induced Sir William Keith, then Great Marischal of Scotland, to build a castle on it, as a place of safety for himself and friends, during those troublesome times; but, in order to avoid offence, he first built a church for the parish in a more convenient place, notwithstanding which the Bishop of St. Andrew's pronounced sentence of excommunication against him, for violating sacred ground. Sir William, on this, applied to Pope Benedict XIII. setting forth the exigency of the case, and the necessity of such a fortress, with the circumstances of his having built another church: on which his holiness issued his Bull, dated July 18, 1394, directing the Bishop to take off the excommunication, and to allow Sir William to enjoy the castle at all times, on the payment of a certain recompence to the church; since which it has continued in the Keith family till the forfeiture of the late Earl, in 1715.

MR. PENNANT, from Crawford's Peerage, says, "the property of the Keiths, in this country, came to them in the reign of David Bruce, by the marriage of Sir William to Margaret, daughter of Sir John Fraser: but I have been informed that this fortress had been the property of an Earl of Crawford, who exchanged it for an estate in Fife, with an Earl Marischal, on condition that he and his dependants should, in case of necessity, be permitted to take refuge there."

ABOUT the year 1296 this castle was taken by Sir William Wallace, who, according to his historian, burnt four thousand Englishmen in it; he says:

The Englishmen that durst them not abide  
 Before the host full fear'dly forth they flie  
 To Dunnoter, a swake within the sea.  
 No further they might win out of the land,  
 They ssembled there while they were four thousand  
 Ran to the Kirk, ween'd girth to have tane,  
 The Lave remained upon the Rock of Stane.  
 The Bishop then began treaty to ma,  
 Their lives to get, out of the land to ga;  
 But they were rude, and durst not well affy:  
 Wallace in fire gart set all hastily,

Burnt

Burnt up the Kirk and all that was therein,  
 Attour the rock, the lave ran with great din,  
 Some hung on crags right dolefully to die,  
 Some lap, some fell, some fluttered in the Sea,  
 No *Southeron* in life was left in that hold,  
 And them within they burnt to powder cold.  
 When this was done, feil fell on their knees down,  
 At the Bishop ask'd absolution.  
 When Wallace leugh, said, I forgive you all,  
 Are ye war-men, repent you for so small?  
 They rued us not into the town of Air,  
 Our true barons when they hanged there.

IN 1336 this castle was refortified by King Edward III. in his progress through Scotland: but was, as soon as that king quitted the kingdom, retaken by the Guardian, Sir Andrew Murray.

NOTHING respecting this castle occurs in history, till the civil wars of the last century, when it was besieged by the Marquis of Montrose, and the church again burned.

THIS castle was inhabited till the beginning of the present century; but was demolished soon after its forfeiture, in the year 1715, when its ruins were repurchased by the Earl, and afterwards sold by him to Mr. Keith of Rovelston. The Annotator of Camden mentions the stately rooms in the new buildings and the library; he also speaks of St. Padie's Church, here famous for being the burial place of St. Palladius, who, in 431, was sent by Pope Celestine to preach the Gospel to the Scots.

IN this castle, during Cromwell's Usurpation, the Regalia of Scotland, consisting of the crown, sword, and sceptre, were deposited; the Earl being then appointed, by King Charles II. one of the Commissioners for managing the government while his Majesty was abroad. Mr. Ogilvie, to whom the defence of this castle was committed, finding it so closely invested that he could not long hold out, prevailed on the wife of the Minister of Kinross, a bold and prudent woman, who happened to be in the castle at that time, to assist in conveying them

away; this she did by packing them up in a bundle, as things of no value, and walking boldly out with them. They were afterwards hid under the pulpit of Kineef, till the Restoration. This escape succeeded the more easily, as Mr. J. Keith, who, on the castle being invested, failed immediately for France, had industriously caused it to be reported that he had taken them with him. For this piece of service the King, at his Restoration, created Sir William Keith, Knight Marischal of Scotland, and Earl of Kintore. The castle was at the time of the above-mentioned siege well stored with cannon and ammunition. On the surrender the enemy allowed the iron guns and four mortars to remain; but carried off the rest, viz. twenty-one brass cannon, one hundred and forty fixed muskets, and many firelocks, twenty-six barrels of powder, and ten chests of musket balls.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1790.

## B A N F F S H I R E.



## BOYNE CASTLE. PLATE I.

THIS Castle stands about six miles South of Cullen ; it is romantically situated on a high perpendicular rock, on the South side of a deep gloomy ravine or glen, through which runs the river. The banks are wooded quite to the waters edge.

THIS was the Baronial Castle of the district called the Boyne, and anciently the residence of the family of the Ogilvies, ancestors of the present noble proprietor, Lord Findlater.

THE building does not appear to have been very large, nor could it ever have been long tenable against besiegers, being commanded on the South side by a hill, which runs quite to its walls, looking down into it.

THE castle was in figure a rectangular parallelogram, its angles flanked by round towers. The grand entrance was on the South side, over a draw-bridge, and through a gate, defended also by two round towers. It is now quite a ruin, as the views sufficiently shew. It was lately used for a granary.

THIS view shews the front or South side, with the gate or chief entrance. It was drawn A. D. 1790.

## BOYNE CASTLE. PLATE II.

THIS shews the North side of the building, with the rock and river. It was drawn A. D. 1790.

*THE CASTLE OF INCHDREW.*

**T**HIS was the castle of the Barony of Inchdrewr, in the county of Banff; it is situated at a small distance from the sea, and by the style of its architecture seems to have been built about the time of King James IV. or V.

SIR GEORGE OGILVY, of Dunlugas, who was created a Baronet by King Charles I. on 10th of July, 1627, in the same year, obtained a charter under the great seal, of the lands of the Barony of Inchdrewr. He was afterwards raised to the dignity of Peerage, by the title of Lord Ogilvie, of Banff, by letters patent to him and the heirs male of his body, dated 31st of August, 1642.

## M O R A Y S H I R E.

*THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ELGIN.*

**T**HIS was the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Moray, translated from the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Spynie, at the request of the Chapter and King Alexander II. and by virtue of a bull from Pope Honorius, dated 10th April, 1224.

It appears that here was a church before the translation, which probably was taken down as soon as the new one was finished, as being too mean for a Cathedral. Bishop Andrew Moray is said to have laid the foundation stone of the new Cathedral Church on the very day on which the translation was declared, viz. 19th July, 1224.

AFTER this church had stood one hundred and sixty-six years, from the date of its foundation, it was burned down in the year 1390, by Alexander Stewart, Lord of Badenoch, commonly called the Wolf of Badenoch, son of King Robert II. for which he was excommunicated; but on making due submission and reparation, was again received into the church.

BISHOP Barr began rebuilding the church, and every Canon contributed. Bishop Spynie continued the work; but though every parish paid a subsidy, yet through the troubles of the times, it made slow advances. Bishop Innes laid the foundation of the great steeple, in the middle of the church, and greatly advanced it. After his death the Chapter met, May 18, 1414, and bound themselves, by a solemn oath, that whosoever should be elected Bishop, he should annually apply one third of his revenue to the rebuilding the Cathedral, until it should be finished.

THE church at length being rebuilt, it remained entire for many years, till in the beginning of the sixteenth century, about the year 1506, the great steeple in the center fell down; the next year Bishop Foreman began to rebuild it; but the work was not finished before the year 1538, when the height of the tower, including the spire, was one hundred and ninety-eight feet.

THIS church, (says Shaw) when entire, was a building of Gothic architecture, inferior to few in Europe; it stood due East and West, in the form of a Passion or Jerusalem Cross, ornamented with five towers, whereof two parallel stood on the West end, one in the middle, and two on the East end; betwixt the two towers on the West end was the great porch or entrance. This gate is a concave arch, twenty-four feet broad, in base, and twenty-four in height, terminating in a sharp angle. On each side of the doors, in the sweep of the arch, are eight round and eight fluted pilasters, six and a half feet high, adorned with a chapiter, from which arise sixteen pilasters, which meet in the key of the arch. There were porticoes, or to-falls on each side of the church, Eastwards, from the traverse or cross, which were eighteen feet broad without the walls. To yield sufficient light to a building so large, besides the great windows in the porticoes and a row of attic windows in the walls, each six feet high, above the porticoes, there was, in the West gable, above the gate, a window in form of an acute angled arch, nineteen feet broad in base, and twenty seven in height; and in the East gable, between the turrets, a row of five parallel windows, each two feet broad, and ten high; above these are five more, each seven feet high; and over all a circular window, near ten feet in diameter. In the heart of the wall of the church, and leading to all the upper windows, there is a channel or walk round the whole building.

THE grand gate, the windows, the pillars, the projecting table, pedestals, cordons, &c. are adorned with foliage, grapes, and other carving. Let us, after describing the body of the church, take a view of the Chapter House, commonly called "the Apprentices Isle," a curious piece of architecture, standing on the North side of the church, and communicating with the choir by a vaulted vestry. The house is an exact octagon, thirty-four feet high; and the diagonal breadth, within



within the walls, thirty-seven feet. It is arched and vaulted at the top, and the whole arched roof supported by one pillar, in the centre of the house; arched pillars from every angle terminate in the grand pillar. This pillar, nine feet in circumference, is crufted over with sixteen round pilasters or small pillars, alternately round and fluted, and twenty-four feet high, adorned with a chapter, from which arise sixteen round pillars, that spread along the roof, and join at the top; with the pillars (five in number) rising from every side of the octolateral figure. There is a large window in every side of seven, and the eighth side communicates with the choir. In the North wall of this Chapter House there are five stalls, cut by way of niches, for the Bishop (or the Dean in the Bishop's absence) and the dignified clergy to sit in. The middle stall, for the Bishop or Dean, is larger, and raised a step higher, than the other four: they were all lined with wainscot.

SOME of the dimensions of the church may be seen as follows:

				Feet.
The length on the outside	—	—	—	264
The breadth on the outside	—	—	—	35
The breadth within the walls	—	—	—	28
The length of the traverse outside	—	—	—	114
The length within walls	—	—	—	110
The height of the West tower, not including the spire	—	—	—	84
The height of the tower in the centre, including the spire	—	—	—	198
The height of the Eastern turrets	—	—	—	60
The breadth of the great gate	—	—	—	24
The height thereof	—	—	—	24
The breadth of each valve	—	—	—	5
The height of each valve near	—	—	—	10
The height of the side walls	—	—	—	36
The height of the Chapter House	—	—	—	34
The diagonal breadth within walls	—	—	—	37
The breadth of every side near	—	—	—	15
The circumference of the great pillar	—	—	—	9
The height thereof below the chapter	—	—	—	24
The breadth of the porticoes on the side	—	—	—	18
				The

				Feet.
The breadth of the West window	—	—	—	19
The height thereof	—	—	—	27
The height of the East windows	—	—	—	10
The height of the second row	—	—	—	7
The diameter of the circular window	—	—	—	10

IN taking these dimensions I have not studied a scrupulous exactness, and in some of them it is not possible to do so. The spires of the two West towers are fallen; but the stone work is pretty entire. No part of the great tower, in the middle, now stands. The two Eastern turrets, being winding stair-cases, and vaulted at top, are entire. The walls of the choir are pretty entire; and so is the whole Chapter House; but the walls of the nave and traverse are mostly fallen.

It is a mistake, that this stately edifice was either burnt or demolished by the mob at the Reformation. The following act of Privy Council shews the contrary, viz. “Edinburgh, 14th February, 1567-8. Seeing provision must be made for entertaining the men of war (soldiers) whose service cannot be spared, until the rebellious and disobedient subjects be reduced; therefore appoint, that the lead be taken from the Cathedral Churches in Aberdeen and Elgin, and sold for sustentation of the said men of war. And command and charge the Earl of Huntley, Sheriff of Aberdeen, and his deputes; Alexander Dunbar, of Cumnock, Knight, Sheriff of Elgin and Forreths, and his deputes; William, Bishop of Aberdeen; Patrick, Bishop of Moray, &c. That they defend and assist Alexander Clerk and William Bernie, and their servants, in taking down and selling the said lead, &c. Signed R. M.” (*Keith's Hist.*)

THE lead was accordingly taken off the churches, and shipped at Aberdeen, for Holland; but soon after the ship had left the river, it sunk, which was owing, as many thought, to the superstition of the Roman Catholic Captain. Be this as it may, the Cathedral of Moray being uncovered, was suffered to decay, as a piece of Romish vanity, too expensive to be kept in repair. Some painted rooms in the towers and choir remained so entire about the year 1640, that Roman Catholics repaired to them, there to say their prayers. (*Rec. Presbytery of Elgin.*)

*Elgin.*) The great tower, in the middle of the church, being uncovered, the wooden work gradually decayed, and the foundation failing, the tower fell, anno 1711, on a Peace Sunday, in the morning: several children were playing, and idle people walking within the area of the church, and immediately as they removed to breakfast, the tower fell down, and no one was hurt.

THE College, when at Spynie, consisted of a Dean, Chancellor, Archdeacon, Chanter, Treasurer, and eight Canons, instituted by Bishop Bricius: on the translation the Canons were increased to twenty-two.

THE precinct here was walled round with a strong stone wall, four yards high, and nine hundred in circuit. It had four gates; the East gate, called the Water-gate, or the Pan's Port, appears to have had an iron door, a portcullis, and a porter's lodge; probably the other gates, now fallen, had the same fences. Within this area stood the Cathedral and the Canons Houses.

ON July 3d, 1402, Alexander Mac Donald, third son of the Lord of the Isles, entered the College of Elgin, wholly spoiled and plundered it, and burnt great part of the town; for this he and his officers were excommunicated; but afterwards absolved, on paying a sum of money, applied to the erection of a cross and bell, on that part of the chanonry nearest the bridge of Elgin.

THE revenues of this bishoprick, according to Keith, were: Money 1649l. 7s. 7d. (Scots.) Wheat 10 bolls. Bear 77 c. 6 b. 3 f. 2 p. Oats 2 c. 8 b. Salmon 8 last c. Poultry n. 223. This plate gives a general view of the Cathedral, as seen on the South East.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ELGIN. PLATE II.

THIS plate shews the Chapter House of this elegant building. Both views were drawn A. D. 1790.

*THE PRIORY OF PLUSCARDEN.*

THIS priory was founded by King Alexander II. in the year 1230. It was dedicated to the honour of St. Andrew, and named Vallis St. Andreæ. It was peopled with Monks of Vallis Caulium, a reform of the Cistercians, following the rule of St. Bennet. They derived their appellation from the first priory of that congregation, which was founded by Virard, in the diocese of Langres, in France, between Dijon and Autun, in Burgundy, in the year 1193. By their constitutions they were obliged to live an austere and solitary life. None but the Prior and Procurator were allowed to go without the precinct of the monastery, for any reason whatsoever. They were brought into Scotland by William Malvoisin, Bishop of St. Andrews, in the year 1230, and were settled at Pluscarden, Beaulieu, and Ardehatten.

THESE Monks for some time strictly observed the constitutions of their order, but at length relaxing in their discipline, and by degrees becoming vicious, the monastery was reformed, and from an independent house, was degraded to a cell of the Abbey of Dumfermling.

By the munificence of diverse pious persons, Kings, and great men, this monastery became very rich. The whole valley of Pluscarden, three miles in length, in the parish of Elgin; the lands of Old Milns, near the town of Elgin; some lands in Durriss; and the lands of Grange Hill, belonged to it; at this last named place, i. e. Grange Hill, the priory had a grange and a cell of Monks. The mills at Old Mills, near Elgin, also belonged to this priory. The town lands were thirled to those mills, and all grain growing there, or brought in, was to be ground at those mills. King Robert Bruce also gave the priory a fishing on the river Spey.

THE revenue of this priory, as given in A. D. 1563, was as follows: 525l. 10s. 1½d. Wheat 1 chalder, 1 boll, 2 firlots. Malt, meal and bear 51 chalders, 4 bolls, 3 firlots, 1 peck. Oats 5 chalders, 13 bolls. Dry multures 9 chalders, 11 bolls. Salmon 30 lafts. Graffums, cain, customs, poultrie, &c. omitted. Deducted anno 1563. To ilk ane of  
five

five Monks, in kething and habite silver 16l. And to ilk ane in victual 1 chalder, 5 bolls per annum.

THIS priory stands on the North side of the river Lochty, about six miles South West from the town of Elgin, near the entry of the valley, at the foot of the North hill, which reverberating the sun beams, renders the place very warm. The walls of the precinct are almost entire, and make nearly a square figure. The church stands about the middle of the square; a fine edifice, in the form of a cross, with a square tower in the middle, all of hewn stone. The Oratory and Refectory join to the South end of the church, under which is the Dormitory.

THE Chapter House is a piece of curious workmanship; Shaw\* calls it an octagonal cube (by which, I suppose, he means that its height is equal to its diameter). The vaulted roof of this building is supported by one pillar. The lodgings of the Prior, and cells of the Monks were all contiguous to the church. Here are, in different parts, paintings in fresco, on the walls.

WITHIN the precincts were gardens and green walks. In a word, the remains of this priory shew that these Monks lived in a stately palace, and not in mean cottages.

THE Prior was Lord of Regality within the priory lands, and had a distinct Regality, in Grange Hill, called "the Regality of Staneforenoon." At the Reformation Sir Alexander Seaton, afterwards Earl of Dunfermline, was, anno 1565, made Commendator of Pluscardon; he disposed of the church lands and the patronage, the lands of Grange Hill, and the Barony of Pluscarden, and Old Mill, 23d February, 1595, to Kenneth Mackenzie, of Kintail, who got a new grant of that barony, dated 12th March, 1607, with all and fundry the teind sheaves of the whole lands and Barony, with their pertinents, which were never separated from the stock, and of which the Prior, and Convent, and their predecessors, were in possession in all times past.

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\* In his History of the Province of Moray.

MAY 9th, 1633, George, of Kintail, brother and heir of the said Kenneth, disposed of the Barony to his brother, Thomas Mackenzie; from whom Sir George Mackenzie, of Tarbet, evicted it by a charter of apprising, anno 1649; and disposed of it, anno 1662, to the Earl of Caithness and Major George Bateman. The Earl transferred his right to the Major, anno 1664; and the Major sold the whole Barony to Ludowick Grant, anno 1677. Here let it be remarked, that Alexander Brodie, of Lethen, father-in-law to Grant, paid the purchase money, five thousand pounds sterling; and Grant possessed Pluscarden only as a Tutor or Trustee, for his second son, James; and in 1709 resigned it in his favour. From the said James Grant (the late Sir James) William Duff, of Dipple, purchased it, anno 1710: and it is now the property of the Earl of Fife.

It is commonly reported that the famous book of Pluscarden, seen and perused by George Buchanan, was written here; but that book is by many, with great probability, supposed to have been only a copy of Fordun, belonging to this monastery. This view was drawn A. D. 1790.

*THE BISHOP'S PALACE AT SPYNIE. PLATE I.*

THIS was the chief palace of the Bishops of Moray. It stands on a rising ground, on the South bank of the Loch of Spynie. This loch was formerly three miles in length; but now, by drains and banks, is much confined.

THIS edifice, when entire, is said to have been one of the most magnificent episcopal palaces in Scotland. According to Shaw, in his History of Moray, the buildings occupied an area of sixty yards. In the South West corner stood a strong tower, called Davy's Tower, twenty yards long, thirteen broad, and about twenty high: it consisted of vaulted rooms on the ground story; and above these four apartments of rooms of state, and bed rooms, with vaulted closets or cabinets in the wall, which is nine feet thick, with a flight of broad and easy stairs, winding to the top; the whole tower is vaulted at the top; over which is a cape house, with a battlement round it. This tower was  
built

built by Bishop David Stewart, who died A. D. 1475. This Bishop having some dispute with the Earl of Huntley, laid him under an ecclesiastic censure, at which the Gordons were so much provoked, that they threatened to pull the Bishop out of his pigeon holes, meaning the little old rooms of the former episcopal residence; the Bishop is said to have replied, that he should soon build a house, out of which the Earl and his whole Clan should not be able to pull him.

IN the other three corners stood small towers, with narrow rooms. On the south side of the area, between the towers, was a spacious tennis court; and parallel to it on the inside, a chapel: on the East side, between the turrets, were placed the offices and stables; and the North side was occupied by lodging rooms, store houses, and cellars. The gate or chief entry was in the centre of the East wall, secured by an iron portcullis. Over this gate are placed the arms of Bishop John Innes, with the initials of his name; he was consecrated A. D. 1406: his arms are three stars. This has occasioned a conjecture, though not supported by any other authority, that he was the first who built any part of that court.

IN the South wall of David's Tower are placed the arms of Bishops David Stewart and Patrick Heyburn. The precinct of this palace was well fenced with a high and strong wall, and within it were gardens, plots of grass, and pleasant green walks.

IN 1590 Sir Alexander Lindsay, son of the Earl of Crawford, was created Lord Spynie, whose grandson dying 1760, without issue, the lands reverted to the crown, and were granted to Douglas, of Spynie; from whom the Barony was purchased by James Brodie, late of Whitehill; and is now the property of James Brodie, his grandson. But the castle and precinct (paying annually about twelve pounds sterling) belong to the crown.

#### *SPYNIE CASTLE. PLATE II.*

**T**HIS plate gives a different view of this venerable ruin. Both were drawn A. D. 1790.

## F I F E S H I R E.

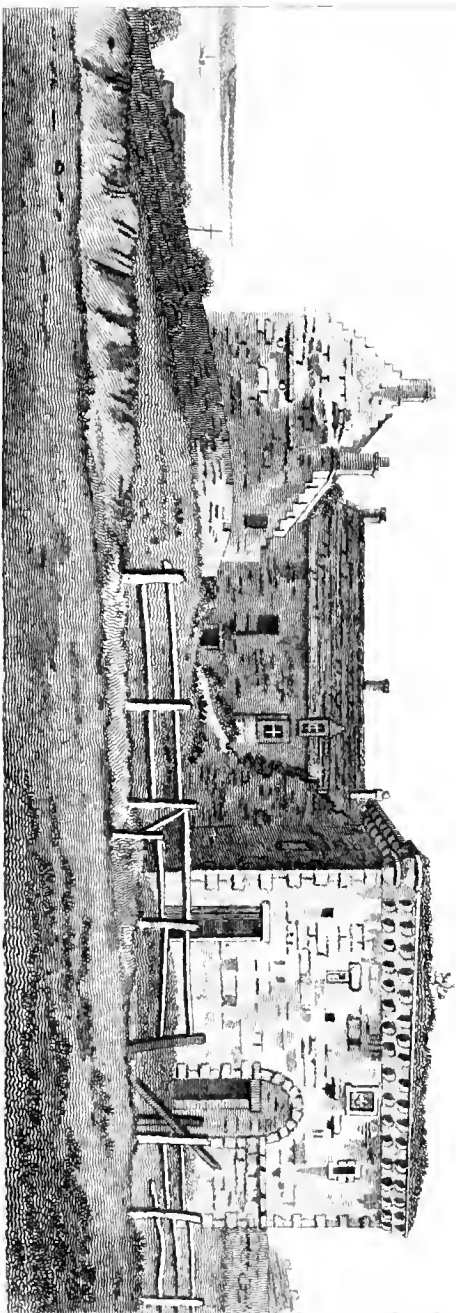
*PRIORY OF PITTENWEEM.*

**PITTENWEEM**, in the shire of Fife, was a house of Canons regular of St. Augustine, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and a cell to the Mitred Priory of St. Andrew's. It was situated in the town of Pittenweem, near the South East corner of the county of Fife; when or by whom it was founded is not mentioned by any writers I have seen. It had a great many lands belonging to it, with the churches of Rind, Anstruther-Wester, &c. which are now erected into a regality, called the regality of Pittenweem, of which the Lairds of Anstruther are heritable Bailies.

**COLONEL STUART**, Captain of his Majesty's Guards, was appointed Commendator of Pittenweem, in the year 1567. His son, Frederick Stuart, was, in the year 1609, by the favour of King James VI. raised to the dignity of Lord Pittenweem; but dying without male issue, the honour became extinct.

FROM the following story, the original foundation of this monastery took place at a very early period. "St. Fillan, (if we may believe Camerarius, who tells us the story from the Chronicle of Paisley) was born in the shire of Fife, in the seventh century; his father, Feriath, was a nobleman, and his mother's name was Kentigerna. At his birth he appeared like a monster, having something in his mouth like a stone; upon which his father ordered him privately to be drowned, in an adjacent loch; but the boy being preserved by the administration of angels, a holy Bishop, called Ibarus, coming accidentally by, took up the child, and having baptized him, caused bring him up in all virtue and literature, in the monastery of Pittenweem, and at length, upon  
the





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the death of the Abbot, he was chosen in his place; but some time before his death he retired to the solitary desert of Tyrus, where he spent the remainder of his days in devotion, and died about the year of our Lord 649.\*

ANNO 1527 John, Prior of Pittenweem, was a subscriber to the sentence pronounced against the Abbot of Ferm, declaring him an Heretic.

THE account of the profits given in at the Reformation, amounted in money to the sum of 412l. 12s. 6d.; 4 chaldron and 5 bolls of wheat; 7 chaldron and 2 bolls of bear; 4 chaldron, 12 bolls, 2 firlots, 1½ peck of meal; 7 chaldron, 2 bolls, 1 firlot, 3½ pecks of oats; 1 chaldron and 11 bolls of peas; and 20 chaldron of falt.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1784.

#### ROSEYTHE CASTLE.

THIS castle stands in the county of Fife, a little above the North Ferry, opposite Hopetoun House. I have not been able to learn at what time, or by whom, it was built. Sir Robert Sibbald describes it in his History of Fife. "The Castle of Roseythe," says he, "is remarkable, being situated upon a rock that advances a little into the Forth: the water at full tide surrounds it, and makes it an island. It was anciently the seat of the Stuarts, of Roseythe, or Dunideer, brother Germain to Walter the great Stuart of Scotland, father to King Robert II.; that family failed lately: the last Laird of that name dying unmarried, without brother or children, disposed the estate to a stranger; and it is at present the possession of Primrose, Earl of Roseberry."

THE tradition of the country, however unfounded, is, that the mother of Oliver Cromwell was born in this castle, and that the protector himself therefore visited it during the time he commanded the army in Scotland. It is at present the property of Lord Hopetoun.

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\* M'Kenzie's Lives of the Sco. Writ. 1. 272, 273.

ON the West side of the door, on the South wall of this castle, is the following inscription :

IN DEV TYM DRAV YIS CORD YE BEL TO CLINC  
QVHAIS MERY VOCE VARNIS TO MEAT & DRINC.

IN one of the barns belonging to Mr. Walker, at Orchard Head, is a stone, which he picked out of the rubbish of this castle ; on it is this inscription :

GOD GRANT AL GLOIR  
I MAY ESCHEV  
BOT IN THE CROS  
OF CHRIST IESV.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1784.

#### *THE ABBEY OF BALMERINO.*

THIS was a Cistercian Abbey, of which Keith gives the following account: “ Balmerino, or Balmerinach, in Fifeshire, called by Lesly Balmuræum, and by Fordun Habitaculum ad Mare, was an abbey of a beautiful structure ; begun by King Alexander II. and his mother, Emergarda, daughter to the Earl of Beaumont, in the year 1229. This lady bought the lands of Balmarinach, and paid therefore a thousand marks sterling, to Richard de Ruele, son of Henry, who resigned Balmerinach, Cultrach, and Balandean, in the court of King Alexander, at Forfar, the day after the feast of St. Dennis, in the year 1215 ; upon which ground Emergarda founded this monastery ; which was of old a stately building, pleasantly situated near the shore, hard by the salt water of Tay. It is now for the most part in ruins. The Monks of this place, which was dedicated to St. Edward, as well as the Virgin Mary, were brought from Melros. David de Lindfay gave them an annuity out of his mill of Kirkbuit, which was confirmed by King Alexander II. in the year 1233.

SIMON, son and heir of Symon de Kennir, granted them, in perpetual alms, a moiety of all his lands, in the feud of Kinnir, which is now called

called little Kennir; his charter was confirmed by the said King Alexander, 21st September, and the 22d of his reign. The Preceptory of Gadvan, near Denbug, in Fife, with the house and lands, belonged also to this abbey, and two or three Monks of their order constantly resided in that place.

LAURENCE DE ABERNETHIE, son of Orm, gave to this monastery, Corbie, called also Birkhill, from a park of birch trees, surrounding the house; the reason for this donation is expressed in this charter, which was, because Queen Emergarda, who died 3d Id. of February, anno 1233, had by her testament left him two hundred marks sterling; she being buried before the high altar, in the Church of Balmerinach; he, out of respect to her memory and the place of her sepulture, gave this benefaction.

AFTER the Reformation King James VI. erected Balmerinach into a temporal lordship, in favour of James Elphinstone, of Barnton, Principal Secretary of State, the 20th April, 1604; he had likewise been a Lord of Session, and President after the Lord Fivie.

THE revenues of this abbey, as given in anno 1562: Money 704l. 2s. 10½d. (Scots). Wheat 4 c. Bear 21 c. 12 b. 3 f. 3½ p. Oats 4 c. 14 b. 1 f. 3½ p.; to which the Assumption Book adds: Meal 15 c. 12 b. 2 f.; and poultry n. 763.

#### DUMFERMLING ABBEY. PLATE I.

**D**UMFERMLING was a Benedictine Monastery, in the shire of Fife, situated about four miles above Queen's Ferry. It was begun by King Malcolm III. or Canmore, and was finished by King Alexander I. surnamed the Fierce. It was famous for being the burial place of several of the Kings of Scotland. It is by some thought to have been originally intended for an hospital or infirmary, being styled in some old manuscripts, Monasterium ab Monte Infirmorum. At first it was governed by a Prior; but David I. changed it into an abbey. and brought into it, in the year 1124, thirteen Monks, from Canterbury; but at the Dissolution there were twenty-six.

Its endowments were very considerable; one in particular granted by David I. has caused much speculation; this was "the tyth of all the gold found in Fife and Fotheriff," which has been considered as a proof that gold was frequently found in the streams flowing from the hills."

ANOTHER grant, from the same Monarch, invests this monastery with a right to part of the seals taken at Kinghorn; and a third, by Malcolm IV. gives them the heads (except the tongues) of certain small Whales, called Crespeis, which might be taken in such parts of Scotch water (the Firth of Forth) where the church stood; and the oil extracted from them was to be employed for its use.

Born King Malcolm and King Alexander bestowed several considerable estates on these Monks; among them Muffelburgh and Inveresk, with the parish church, mills, and harbour, were given by King Malcolm and his son, St. David. Burnt Island, called of old Wester-Kinghorn, with its castle and harbour, belonged also to this place, with Kinghorn, Kirkaldy, and several other towns, &c. mentioned in the Chartulary of this house, in the Advocate's Library.

THE first Abbot of this monastery was Gosfridus, of whom the History of Florence, of Worcester, gives the following account: "A man of singular piety, Prior of Canterbury, by name Gosfridus, was, at the request of David, King of the Scots, and with the approbation of Archbishop William, elected Abbot of the place in Scotland, called Dumfermling; but he was ordained by Robert, Bishop of St. Andrew's, in the year 1128. This Gosfridus died in the year 1153: for the Chronicle of the Holy Cross, at the aforesaid year, says, Gosfridus, the first Abbot of Dumfermling, died, and his nephew, Gaufridus, succeeded in his place. The last Abbot was George Durie, Commendator and Archdeacon of St. Andrew's. The church and monastery were dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland; it was united to the crown by the 189th act of King James VIth's 13th parliament.

At the General Dissolution of the Monasteries, Dumfermling was first given to Secretary Pitcairn, then to the master of Gray, and afterwards was conferred upon Alexander Seton, a younger son of George Lord Seton, who was at first advanced to the honour of a Peer of the Realm,

Realm, by the title of Lord Urquhart, the 3d August, 1591; and on the 3d of March, 1605, was created Earl of Dumfermling. This title became extinct in 1694 for want of issue. Muffelburgh was likewise erected into a lordship, in favour of the Lord Thirleston, and excepted from the general annexation made in the year 1587: and by the same act the conventual brethren of this place, having embraced the Reformation, were no ways to be deprived of their portions during their life time.

The remains of this abbey are very extensive, and also shew it was once an elegant building. The Fraternity, with its beautiful window, is extremely striking. The Abbot's house is adjacent. In 1303 Edward I. burned down the whole abbey, except the church and cells: his excuse for this sacrilegious barbarity was, that it gave a retreat to his enemies.

PART of the church is now used for parochial service. it is supported by massy pillars, scarcely seventeen feet high, and thirteen and a half in circumference; two are ribbed spirally, and marked with zig-zag lines, resembling those of Durham: this is accounted for from its having been built by Malcolm Canmore, at the instance of Turgot, Bishop of St. Andrew's, who had been Prior of Durham. The arches of this part are semicircular. The inside, like those of most of the Scotch churches, is very ill kept, and strangely lumbered up with pews. The South side seems as if it had been like to give way, being supported by a number of clumsy buttresses, apparently more modern than the rest of the building.

IN this church is the tomb of Robert Pitcairn, Commendator of this Abbey, and Secretary of State, in the beginning of the reign of James VI. in the Regency of Lenox. He died in the Castle of Loch Leven in 1584. Notwithstanding the praises bestowed on him in his epitaph, tradition says, he did not escape the tongue of detraction, to which the following inscription, cut over the door of his house, in the Maygate, is said to allude:

SEN VORD IS THRALL AND THOCHT IS FRE  
KEIP VEILL THY TONGE I COINSELL THE.

TRADITION says he was accused of incontinence.

HERE.

HERE, as has been before observed, several of the Kings of Scotland were buried; these were Malcolm, Edgar, Alexander, David I. Malcolm IV. Alexander II. and Robert Bruce; the two first apart, the others under as many flat stones, each nine feet long. The Queen of Malcolm is also here interred. Here is likewise the tomb of Robert Pitcairn, the Commendator above-mentioned.

KING MALCOLM CANMORE had a castle here; some small remains of it, situated on a mount, in Mr. Phyn's gardens, at Pittencrief, are still visible; and there is a popular story of a subterraneous passage from it to the monastery. A palace was afterwards built on the side next the town, which falling to decay, was rebuilt by Anne of Denmark, as appears by the following inscription:

Propylæum et superstructas ædes vetustate et injuriis temporum collapsas dirutasque; a fundamentis in hanc ampliorem formam restituit et instauravit ANNA Regina FREDERICA DANORUM Regis Augustissimi Filia: anno salutis 1600.

THIS palace is now quite in ruins; but nevertheless it may be plainly seen. It was once a magnificent building. Here was born that unfortunate monarch King Charles I. A gateway intervenes between the royal residence and the Abbey Church.

THIS view shews the North side of the church and palace, called the King's House, drawn from a chamber window in the New Inn.

#### DUMFERMLING ABBEY. PLATE II.

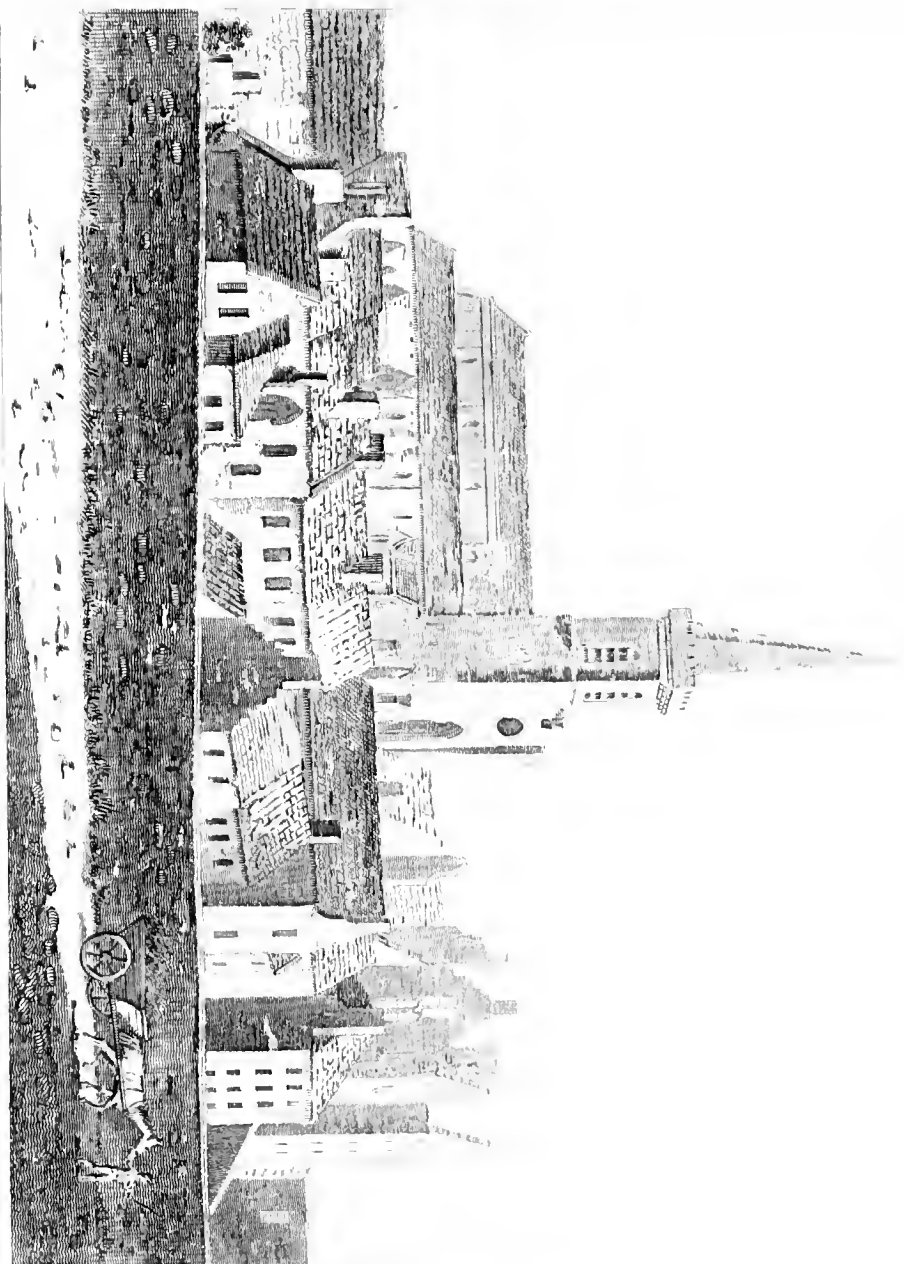
THIS plate gives a general view of these magnificent ruins. The building opposite, on the left, is the Fraternity; to the right of it is the church and the scattered arches and window; on the right of all is said to be the burial-place of some of the Kings.

#### THE FRATERY OF DUMFERMLING ABBEY.

THIS view shews the beautiful window of the Fraternity or Refectory, viewed on the outside, and its adjoining gate. It was, with the other views of this abbey, drawn A. D. 1790.

THE

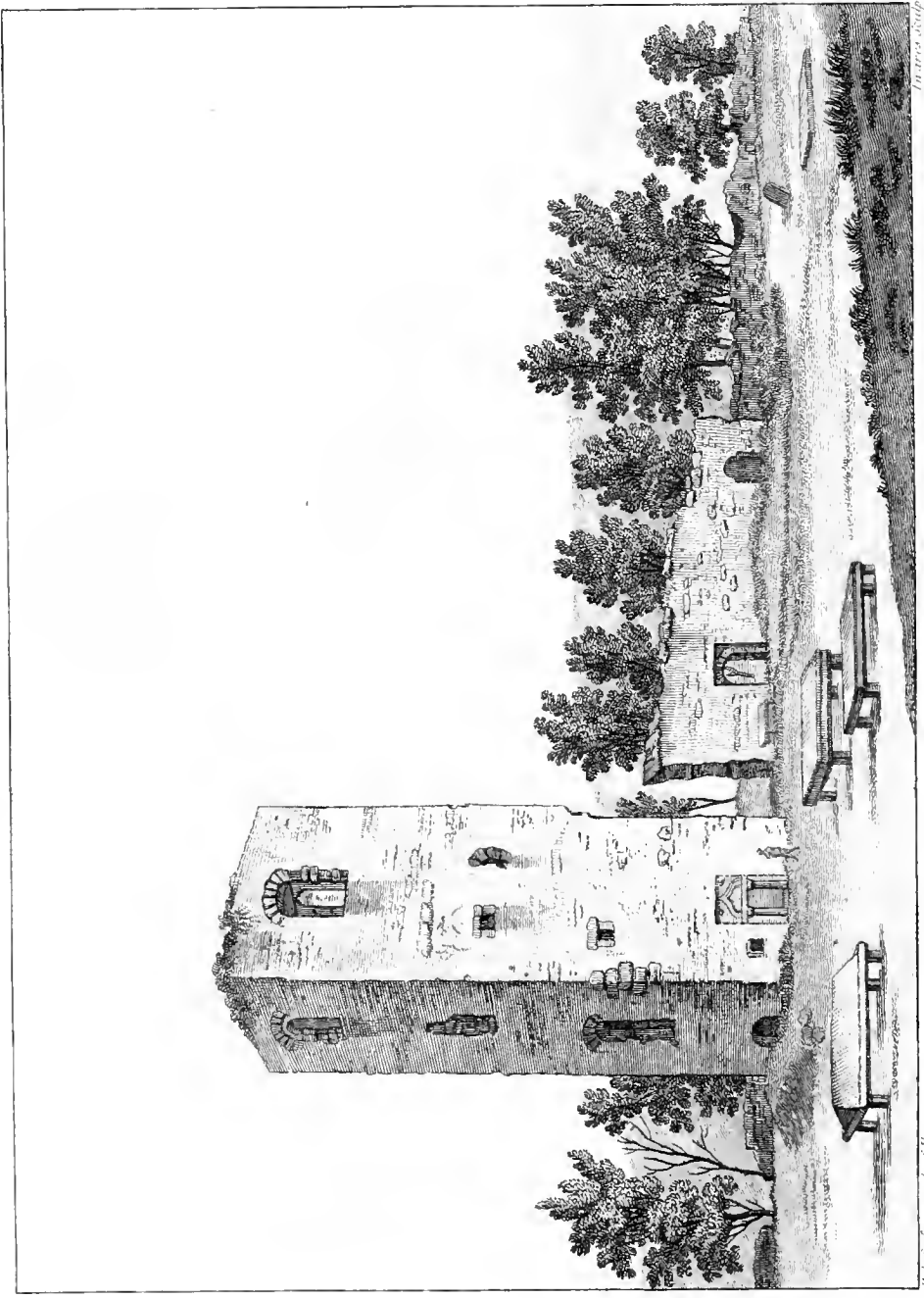




DISSEMINATING ABBEY PL 2







In 1793

Pub. Sep. 20. 1790 by J. Hunter

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH AT PEEBLES.

*THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. ANDREW'S.*

**T**HIS was the metropolitical church of Scotland, removed hither by Ungus, in 518, after the conquest of the Picts. This was the Prince who first made the cross of St. Andrew the Scottish badge.

IN the year 1441 St. Andrew's was erected into an Archbishoprick, by Pope Sixtus IV. at the intercession of James III.

THE Cathedral was begun by Bishop Arnold, anno 1161; he dying the same year, the work seems to have proceeded very slowly, since it was not completed by Bishop Lamberton till the year 1318, one hundred and fifty-seven years from the time it was first begun.

THE following measures shew it was a very large building, and the remains evince it was elegantly finished. Its figure was that of a cross; its length from East to West measured three hundred and seventy feet; the transept three hundred and twenty-two.

OF this magnificent building nothing remains above ground but fragments of the East and West ends; the South wall of the choir, measuring in length about one hundred and eighty feet, and thirty in height: there is also a wall at right angles to the choir, possibly part of the South transept; the rest was destroyed by Knox and his sacrilegious followers.

THE West end consists of a large gate, with a pointed arch, called the Golden Gate, probably from its having been once gilt; over it are a series of arches, above which was a large window: on each side of the gate was a polygonal tower, crowned with a conical top. That on the North side is fallen down.

THE East end has also two turrets, crowned with pointed tops, between which were three windows, and over it a large one, nearly occupying the whole interval between the turrets.

IN the South wall is a range of windows with pointed arches; but in part supposed to have been the South transept: the windows are circular, and at the bottom there runs a range of interlaced semicircular arches.

AT the East end is the chapel of St. Regulus, chiefly remarkable for its tower, which is a square of twenty feet; its height an hundred and three, or, as some have it, an hundred and six, feet.

THE body of this chapel is still remaining; but the two side aisles are demolished. The doors and windows are round; some of their arches contain more than a semicircle. It has lately been repaired at the public expence.

*THE DOMINICANS, OR BLACK FRIARS, ST. ANDREW'S.*

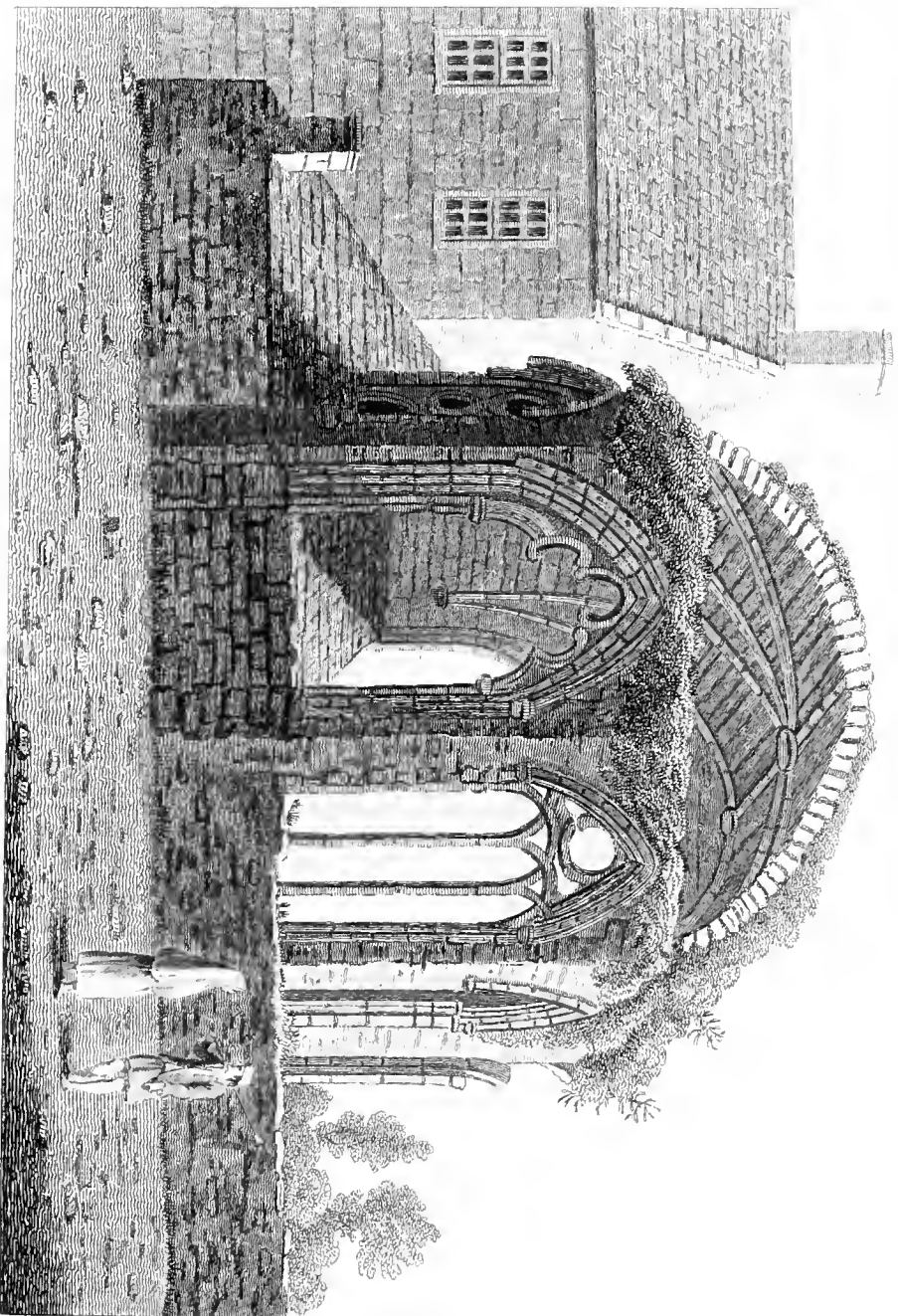
THIS is said to be part of the Convent of Black Friars, probably the chapel; it stands on the right hand side of the main street, going towards the Cathedral, and seems, though small, to have been a handsome building. Its arched stone roof greatly resembles that of the College of Lincluden, near Dumfries. Here are neither monuments nor inscriptions.

THE Grammar School is within its precincts, and by some supposed to have been a part of the original building; but now entirely modernised.

THE Dominicans or Black Friars, of St. Andrew's, Keith says, were founded by William Wishart, Bishop of that city, in the year 1274, and placed at the West part of the street, called the Northgate. King James V. annexed to this house, at St. Andrew's, the Convents of Coupar and St. Monan's, both in Fife, at the desire of Friar John Adamson, Professor of Divinity, and Provincial of the Order in Scotland. The charter is dated at Edinburgh, the 23d January, the eighth year of his reign. This view was drawn A. D. 1790.

*THE CASTLE OF ST. ANDREW'S.*

THIS castle stands by the sea side, on a ridge of rocks North of the town, said to have been accessible only by a narrow passage. On the East and North the ruins of the walls, and the perpendicular rock  
below,



THE INTERIOR OF THE BATHS







VIEW OF ST. ANDREW'S.



below, are a great height above the sea, which at high water, beats against them. The South wall has fallen to the water's edge; large fragments of the South East wall have tumbled inwards, and formed a steep bank, covered with grass and weeds, not easily passable. The great square tower is still sufficiently entire to give some idea of the elegance of the building.

THIS castle was built in the year 1155, by Roger, Bishop of this see: he died in 1202. It appears that at this time the sea did not approach to its walls, for a little to the South East are still to be seen, at low water, the remains of a small chapel. Besides this we also learn from some old writings, of an estate in the neighbourhood, that the proprietor had the privilege of driving his cattle and goods on the East side of the castle, which for some centuries past no man could have done.

CARDINAL BEATON greatly repaired and beautified this building. From a window in it he is said to have enjoyed the cruel spectacle of Wishart's execution, who was burnt for heresy on a small green opposite the castle.

IN the year 1546 Norman Leslie, brother to the Earl of Rothes, with some of his followers, seizing the porter by surprise, made themselves master of the castle, when one of them, Peter Carmichael, ran immediately to the Cardinal's chamber, and slew him, and afterwards exposed his body out of the very window whence he had seen the death of Wishart.

THE persons concerned in this murder seized and held out the castle for a year, though besieged by the French commander with two great cannon, called Crook-mow and Deaf-meg.

THEY afterwards surrendered to a French fleet, in July 1547, and were transported to France. The castle was in pursuance of an act of council, demolished, lest it should serve as a receptacle for rebels; and perhaps lest it should be occupied by the English, who were then expected to invade Scotland.

THERE is a common tradition, that this castle was demolished by Cromwell. This seems to be groundless; if that was the case, it must have previously been rebuilt or repaired. This view was drawn in 1790.

DEN

*D E N M I L N C A S T L E.*

**T**HE following account of this castle is taken from Sir Robert Sibbald's *History of Fife* :

“ *DEN MILN CASTLE* was antiently the Earl of Fyfe's; and after the forefaulture King James II. anno reg. 14, gave it to his beloved and familiar servant James Balfour, son to Sir John Balfour, of Balgarvie, Knight; and is now the seat of Sir Michael Balfour, his lineal successor. Sir James Balfour; Lord Lyon, a most knowing antiquary; and Sir Andrew Balfour, a very learned physician, were sons of this house, and brothers; vide *Memor Belfourian*. Hard by it is Clatchart-Craig, an high rock; on the top of it was antiently a strong castle.” This view was drawn A. D. 1790.

# A R G Y L E S H I R E.

## *DUNSTAFFAGE CASTLE LORNE.*

**T**HE builder of this castle and time of its construction are unknown ; it is certainly of great antiquity, and was once the feat of the Pictish and Scottish Princes. Here for a long time was preserved the famous stone, the Palladium of Scotland, brought, as the legend has it, from Spain. It was afterwards removed by Kenneth II. to Scone, and is now in Westminster Abbey ; brought hither by King Edward I. On it was the following inscription :

Ni fallat fatum Scoti quocunque locatum  
Invenient lepidem, regnare tenantur ibidem.

THE castle is square ; the inside only eighty-seven feet : it is partly in ruins, though in other parts habitable. Three of the angles have round towers, one of them projecting but very little. The entrance is towards the sea, at present by a stair-case ; but, probably, in former times, by a draw-bridge, which fell from a small gateway ; the masonry appears very ancient ; the tops embattled or crenellated. This building is situated on a rock, whose sides have been scarped down to the form of the castle, in order to render it steep and difficult of access.

In 1307 this castle was held by Alexander Mac Dougal, Lord of Argyle, a friend to the English ; but it was that year taken by Robert Bruce, when Mac Dougal suing to that Prince for peace, was received into his favour.

ABOUT the year 1455 this castle appears to have been the residence of the Lords of the Isles ; for here James, last Earl of Douglas, after his defeat in Annandale, fled to Donald, the Regulus of the time, and prevailed on him to take arms, and carrying on a plundering war against his Monarch, James II.

AT a small distance from the castle is a ruined chapel, once an elegant building, and at one end an enclosure, serving for a family cemetery. Near this place is a very remarkable echo.

ACCORDING to vulgar tradition this castle was founded by Edwin, a Pictish Monarch, cotemporary with Julius Cæsar, who named it after himself, Evonium. Dun Staffage signifies Stephen's Mount.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1772.

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NEWARK CASTLE. RENFRESHIRE.

THIS was the castle or principal mansion of the barony of Finlaystun Maxwell, which, about the middle of the fifteenth century, with diverse other lands, came to Sir Robert Maxwell, of Calderwood, a younger son of the family of Nether Pollock, in right of Elizabeth, his wife, second daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Denniestoun, of that ilk. It continued in the possession of the Maxwell family for several generations, till sold by George Maxwell, alias Napier, of Kilmahew, Esq; to Mr. William Cockrane, of Kilmaronock, about the beginning of the eighteenth century. It is at present the property of — Hamilton, of Wisshaw, Esq; in whose family it has been for a considerable length of time.

THIS castle stands on the Eastern point of the bay, which contains the town and harbour of Port Glasgow and Newark. It is now in ruins; but some part of it was inhabited about fifty years ago. It consists of a square court, with high walls, round turrets, and battlements. Over the main door are the arms of Maxwell, very much defaced, having beneath them this inscription: "The blessing of God be herein, anno 1597." On another part of one of the North windows is engraved the date 1599. Over most of the windows are the letters P. M. being the initials of Sir Patrick Maxwell, who probably built the modern part of it. The tower is of more ancient date than the rest; when or by whom it was built is not known.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1772.

# ISLE OF ARRAN.

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## *BRODIE CASTLE.*

THE following account of this castle is given by Mr. Pennant; “ Brodie Castle seated on an eminence amidst flourishing plantations, above a small bay open to the East. This place has not at present much the appearance of a fortress, having been modernised; it is inhabited by the Duke of Hamilton’s Agent, who entertained me with the utmost civility. It is a place of much antiquity, and seems to have been the fort held by the English, under Sir John Hastings, in 1306, when it was surprised by the partizans of Robert Bruce, and the garrison put to the sword. It was demolished in 1456 by the Earl of Ross, in the reign of James II. It is said to have been rebuilt by James V. and to have been garrisoned in the time of Cromwell’s usurpation. Few are the records of these distant places, therefore very wide must be their historic gaps.”

## *RANZA CASTLE.*

THIS castle stands on a low projecting neck of land, and guards the entrance into a small harbour.

It was founded by one of the Scottish Monarchs; and is of some antiquity, for Fordun, who wrote about the year 1380, speaks of this and Borthwick as royal castles.

THIS building consists of two square towers united. It is built with a red grit stone. In one room is a chimney-piece and fire-place large enough to have roasted an entire ox. It is now abandoned and in ruins.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1772.

ISLE

## I S L E O F S K Y.

## DUNVEGAN CASTLE.

THE Castle of Dunvegan stands on a high rock, over a loch of the same name, a branch of Loch Falart; part of it has been repaired in the modern taste, but the greater portion of it is ancient. The oldest part is a square tower, which, with a wall round the edge of the rock, was the original fortification.

“ In this castle,” says Mr. Pennant, “ is preserved the Braolauch-shi, or fairy flag of the family, bestowed on it by Titania, the Ben Shi, or wife of Oberon, King of the Fairies; she blessed it at the same time with powers of the first importance, which were to be exerted only on three occasions: but on the last, after the end was obtained, an invisible being is to arrive and carry off the standard and standard bearer, never more to be seen. A family of *Clan y Faltter* had this dangerous office, and held it by three lands in Bracadale.

THE flag has been produced thrice, the first time in an unequal engagement against the *Clan-Ronald*, to whose fight the Macleods were multiplied ten fold; the second preserved the heir of the family, being then produced to save the longings of the lady of the family; and the third time to save my own; but it was so tattered that Titania did not seem to think it worth sending for.

THIS was a superstition derived from the Norwegian ancestry of the house, the fable was caught from the country, and might be of use to animate the Clan. The Danes had their magical standard *Ræfsa*, or, the Raven, embroidered in an instant by the three daughters of *Lodbroke* and sisters of *Hinguar*, *Hubbar* or *Ivar*.\* *Sigurd* had an enchanted flag

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\* *Afler*, vit. *Alfred* 10.



given him by his mother, with circumstances somewhat similar to the Dunvegan colours; whosoever wore it in the day of battle was to be killed; accordingly in one of his battles, three standard bearers were successively slain, but on the death of the last he obtained the victory.\*

HERE is preserved a great ox-horn tipped with silver; the arm was twisted round its spires, the mouth brought over the elbow, and then drank off. The Northern nations held this species of cup in high esteem, and used the capacious horns of the great *Aurochs*.† They graced the hospitable halls of Kings,‡ and out of them the ancient heroes quenched their thirst: *Haquin*,§ weary with slaughter, calls aloud for the mighty draught.

Heu labor immensus, fessos quam vellicat Artus!

Quis mihi jam præbet cornua plena mero!

IN this castle is also preserved a round shield made of iron, that even in its decayed state weighs near twenty pounds; itself a load in these degenerate days: yet they were in use no longer ago than in the beginning of the last century. Each Chieftain had his armour bearer, who preceded his master in time of war, and by my author's|| account in time of peace; for they went armed even to church, in the manner the North Americans do at present in the frontier settlements, and for the same reason, the dread of savages.

IN times long before those the ancient Scotch used round targets, made of oak, covered with the hides of bulls, and long shields, narrow below, and broad above, formed of pieces of oak or willow, secured with iron: I guess them to be of the same kind with the Norwegian shields figured by Wormius,¶ and probably derived from the same

\* Torfeus 27.

† *Urorum* Cornibus, Barbari septentrionales potant, urnasque binas capitis undas cornua implent. Plinii lib. II. c. 37.

‡ Saxo Grammat. 94.

§ Wormii Mon. Dan. 389.

|| Timothy Poat's MS. Advcc. Library.

¶ Vide fig. 1. tab. XX.

country; they had also a guard for their shoulders, called Scapul;\* and for offensive weapons had the bow, sword, two-handed sword, and *Lochaber ax*, a weapon likewise of Norwegian origin; but the image-tombs of ancient warriors are the best lectures on this subject." To the list of offensive weapons used by the Scotch, may be added, leaden mallets † and Jedburgh staves; the latter are described by Major. ‡

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\* Vide fig. 1. tab. XX.

† Lamb's Battle of Flodden.

‡ Hist. Major Britt. p. 198.

## I N C H C O L M.

*THE ABBEY OF INCH COLM. PLATE I.*

**T**HIS monastery stands on an island called Æmonia, in the Forth, and commonly denominated Inch Colm; i. e. the island of Columba, situated about six miles West of the island of Inch Keith, and within about a mile and a half of the Queen's Ferry. According to Fordun it owed its foundation to the following occasion:

“ABOUT the year 1123 King Alexander the First having some business of state which obliged him to cross over at the Queen's Ferry, was overtaken by a terrible tempest, blowing from the South West; this obliged the sailors to make for this island of Æmonia, which they reached with the greatest risque and difficulty; here they found a poor hermit, who lived a religious life, according to the rules of St. Columba, and performed service in a small chapel, supporting himself by the milk of one cow, and the shell fish he could pick up on the shore, nevertheless, out of these small means, he entertained the King and his retinue for three days, the time which they were confined here by the wind. During the storm, and whilst at sea, and in the greatest danger, the King made a vow, that if Saint Columba would bring him safe to that island, he would there found a monastery to his honor, and which should be an asylum and relief to navigators: he was moreover farther moved to this foundation, by having from his childhood entertained a particular veneration and honour for that Saint, derived from his parents, who were long married without issue, until imploring the aid of St. Columba, their request was most graciously granted.

THIS monastery was founded for Canons regular of St. Augustine, and dedicated to the honor of St. Columba. King Alexander endowed it with many benefactions, Alan de Mortimer, Knight, Lord of Aberdeur,

dour, gave also to God and the Monks of this Abbey, the entire moiety of the lands of his town of Aberdour, for a burying place of himself and posterity, in the church of that monastery.

WALTER BOWMAKER, Abbot of this place, was one of the continuators of John Fordun's *Scoti-Chronicon*, as is to be seen in the *Liber Carthusianorum de Perth*, in the Advocate's Library. He died in the year 1449. James Stewart, of Bieth, a Cadet of the Lord Ocheltree, was made Commendator of Inch Colm on the surrender of Henry, Abbot of that monastery. In the year 1543 his second son, Henry Stewart, was, by the special favour of King James VI. created a Peer, by the title of Lord St. Colm, in the year 1611.

IN Keith's Appendix, respecting this abbey, he says: "S. Mone 426l.\* There is nothing else concerning this rental except in A.† and even there it is very confused, though given up by James Stewart, who most probably has been Abbot himself. The best I could make of it is thus: Wheat 2 c. 8 b. 1 f. 10 b. Bear 8 c. 9 b. Meal 14 c. 14 b. Oats 11 c. 12 b."

FORDUN records several miracles done by St. Columba, as punishments to the English, who often pillaged this monastery. The first was in the year 1335, when the English ravaging the coast along the Forth, one vessel, larger than the rest, entered this island, and the crew landing, plundered the monastery of all their moveables, as well worldly as ecclesiastical; among diverse statues and images carried off, was a famous one of St. Columba, which was kept in the church. It seems as if that Saint did not relish the voyage, for he raised such a storm that it threatened immediate destruction to the sacrilegious vessel, by driving it on the rocks of Inch Keith. The sailors, on their near approach to these rocks, were terribly alarmed, cried *peccavi*, asked pardon of the Saint, promised restitution of their plunder, and a handsome present into the bargain. On this the vessel got safely into port in that island, where, as if raised from the dead, they landed with great re-

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\* S. the Affignation and Surplus Books.

† A. the Books of Assumption.

joicings ; they then disembarked the Saint and their other plunder, and transported them, with an handsome oblation of gold and silver, to certain inhabitants of Kinghorn, whom they likewise sent payment for their labour, with directions that the whole should be safely delivered to the Monks, from whom they were taken. No sooner was this done, than a favourable wind sprung up, by which this vessel reached St. Abb's Head before the rest of the fleet, not without forming a resolution never more to meddle with St. Columba. It nevertheless appears that this example was forgotten by the next year, for, from the same authority, we learn, that in the year 1336 some other English vessels plundered the church of Dolor, belonging to the Abbot of this house, and carried away a beautiful carved wainscot, with which he had adorned the choir ; this they had taken down piecemeal, and shipped so as it might be put up in any other place. It was put on board a particular barge, the sailors of which rejoicing at their plunder, sailed away with pipes and trumpets founding ; but St. Columba in an instant turned their mirth into sorrow, for the vessel suddenly sunk to the bottom like a stone or piece of lead, neither plank nor man being ever more seen. The remaining sailors of the fleet, terrified at this judgment, vowed in future they would not trespass on that Saint, or on any person or thing belonging to him. This event gave rise to a proverb in England, the substance of which was, That St. Columba was not to be offended with impunity. They likewise gave him the nick name of Saint Quhalme.

NOTWITHSTANDING the resolution here mentioned, in the year 1384 the English fleet being again in the Forth, plundered this monastery, which they attempted to burn, and actually set fire to a shed near the church ; and when the destruction of the whole monastery seemed inevitable, some pious persons addressing themselves to their guardian Saint, he suddenly changed the wind, which blew back the flames. The plunderers returned to their ships with their booty, and afterwards landed at the Queen's Ferry, and began to pillage the coast of the cattle, when they were suddenly attacked by Thomas and Nicholas Erskine and Alexander de Lindefay, having with them about fifty horsemen from the East, and William Conyngham, of Kilmaures, with

thirty from the West; these engaging the robbers, slew and wounded some, took others prisoners, and drove a number of them to their vessels: of these above forty, and those some of the forwardest among the incendiaries, for safety, hung to the anchor, when a sailor dreading the attack of the Scots, cut the cable with an ax, whereby all those who hung about the anchor, were drowned. But what was most wonderful was, that the person who had planned this sacrilege, and been the most active in setting fire to the buildings, was taken prisoner by William de Conyngham, and whilst on the way with him, was seized with the most frantic madness, accusing himself of the above offences, testifying that he had been the most active in burning the shed, and that whilst so employed, he saw St. Columba extinguishing the fire, when that saint caused some volatile flames to dart upon him, which destroyed his beard and eye-brows; his fury increasing, he was killed, and buried in a cross way near the town of Dony-place.

IN the Duke of Somerset's expedition, first of Edward VI. this monastery was after the battle of Pinkey or Musselborough, occupied as a post commanding the Forth. The circumstance is recorded by Patin, in the following words:

“TUESDAY, the 13th of September in the afternoon my Lords Grace rowed up the Fryth, a vi or vii myles Westward, as it runneth into the land, and took in his way an island thear called Sainct Coomes Ins, which standeth a iiii. mile beyond Lieth, and a good way ner at the North shore than the South, yet not within a mile of the nereft. It is but half a myle about, and hath in it a pretty abbey (but ye monks were gone) fresh water enough, and also coonyes; and is so naturally strong, as but one way it can be entered. The plot whearof my Lordes Grace considering, did quickly cast to have it kept, whearby all traffik of merchaundise, all commodities els comyng by the Fryth into their land, and utterly ye whole use of the Fryth itself, with all the havens uppon it, shoold quyte be taken from them.

SATURDAY, 17th of September, Sir John Luttrell, Knight, havynge bene by my Lords Grace, and the counsell, elect abbot, by God's suffraunce, of the monastery of Sainct Coomes Ins, afore remembered, in the afternoon of this day departed towardes the island to be stalled in  
his

his fee thear accordingly; and had with him a coovent of a C. hak-butters and L. pioners, to kepe his house and land thear, and ii rowe barks well furnished with municion, and lxx mariners, for them to kepe his waters, whereby it is thought he shall soon becom a prelate of great powr. The perfytnes of his religion is not alwaies to tarry at home, but sumtime to rowe out abrode a visitacion, and when he goithe, I have hard say he taketh alweyes his sumners in barke with hym, which are very open mouthed, and never talk but they are harde a mile of, so that either for loove of his blessinges, or fear of his cursinges, he is like to be fouveraighe over most of his neighbours."

GREAT part of this monastery is still remaining; the cloysters, with rooms over them, enclosing a square area, are quite entire; the pit or prison, is a most dismal hole, though lighted by a small window; the refectory is up one pair of stairs; in it, near the window, is a kind of separate closet, up a few steps, commanding a view of the monks when at table; this is supposed to have been the Abbot's seat; adjoining to the refectory is a room, from the size of its chimney, probably the kitchen.

‡ THE octagonal Chapter-house, with its stone roof, is also standing; over it is a room of the same shape, in all likelihood, the place where the charters were kept. Here are the remains of an inscription, in the black letter, which began with *Stultus*. The inside of the whole building seems to have been plaistered. Near the water there is a range of offices. Near the Chapter-house is the remains of a very large semi-circular arch.

IN the adjoining grounds lies the old carved stone, said to be a Danish monument, engraved by Sir Robert Sibbald, in whose book it is delineated as having a human head at each end; at present it is so defaced by time or weather, that nothing like a head can be distinguished at either end; indeed it requires the aid of a creative fancy, to make out any of the sculpture; something like a man with a spear is seen (by sharp-sighted antiquaries) on the North side; and on the South, the figure of a cross; this stone has been moved from its original situation.

THIS view shews the range of buildings near the Sea, the entrance  
into

into the cloysters, and the Chapter-house, with the tower of the church, and fragment of the large arch above-mentioned.

*THE ABBEY OF INCH COLM. PLATE II.*

**T**HIS plate gives a nearer view of the entrance into the cloyster, the tower of the church and large arch.

*THE ABBEY OF INCH COLM. PLATE III.*

**T**HIS view presents the remains of the church, with part of the great arch, as viewed from a different station.

PLATES I. and II. were drawn A. D. 1789, and plate III. in 1790.



*ADDENDA TO CASTLE CAMPBELL, PERTHSHIRE.*

**T**HE name of this castle was originally the Castle of Gloom, which was changed by act 39 Parl. James IV. anno 1489: "Our souvrane Lord of his royal autoritie, at the desyre and supplicatioun of his coufing and traift counfallour Colone Erle of Argyle, lord Campbell, and of Lorne his chancellor, hes changeit the name of the castell and place quhik was callit the Glume, perteing to his said coufing, and in this parliament makis mutation and changeing of the said name, and ordanis the famin castell to be callit in tyme to cum Campbell."—*Black Acts*, p. 89.

*THE ABBEY OF CAMBUSKENNETH, STIRLINGSHIRE.*

**T**HE Abbey of Cambuskenneth is, in fact, situated in the shire of Clackmannan; yet, on account of its large possessions in Stirlingshire, was commonly deemed of that county: it stood on the border thereof, and its Abbots were frequently denominated abbots of Striveling.

THIS abbey, once the richest in Scotland, stands half a mile N. E. of the town of Stirling, upon the north bank of the Forth, and in a sort of peninsula formed by that winding river. The adjacent fields had been the scene of some transaction, in which one of the Scottish monarchs, who bore the name of Kenneth, had been concerned, and from thence the place received the name of Cambuskenneth, which signified the field or creek of Kenneth.

THE monastery was founded by David I. in the year 1147, and filled with canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, brought from Aroise near Arras, in the province of Artois in France.

DURING the space of two hundred years after its crection, this abbey was almost every year acquiring fresh additions of wealth and power, by the donations of diverse Noblemen, Bishops and Barons, besides many rich oblations daily made by persons of every rank. Among  
diverse

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## ADDENDA TO VOL. II.

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### BERWICKSHIRE.

#### *LITTLE DEN TOWER.*

**LITTLE DEN TOWER** was a fortalice or Border-house belonging to the Kers; it is pleasantly situated on a cliff, overlooking the river Tweed. It is now entirely in ruins, and is the property of ——Ker, of Newhorn, Esq.—See the view facing page 114. Vol. I.

#### *ADDENDA TO THRIEVE CASTLE, GALLOWAY.*

**THE** information of Robert Smith, formerly of the parish of Dunscore, in the sheriffdom of Dumfries:

THAT as we were passing by the Old Castle of Treve (where his late Majesty of blessed memory had a garrison in the beginning of the unhappy troubles of his reign) old ——Gordon of Earlstown (who in a few days after was killed at Bothwell Bridge) in my hearing spoke to the officers that were about him as followeth—"Gentlemen, I was the man that commanded the party which took this castle from the late king, who had in it about two hundred of the name of Maxwell, of whom the greatest part being papists, we put them all to the sword, and demolished the castle as you see it: and now (though an old man) I take up arms against the son, whom I hope to see go the same way that his father went: for we can never put trust in a covenant breaker: so, gentlemen, your cause is good, you need not fear to fight against a forsworn king."—*Rye-house Plot.*

diverse remarkable donations of fisheries, pasturage, &c. was one granted by the founder King David, of half the skins and tallow of all the beasts slain for the king's use at Stirling.

DURING the wars with England, in the reign of David Bruce, this monastery was pillaged of its most valuable furniture. To replace this loss, William Deladel, Bishop of St. Andrews, made a grant to this community of the vicarage of Clackmannan. In 1559, the monastery was spoiled, and great part of the fabric cast down by the Reformers; several of the monks embraced the reformation, but on that account had their portions prohibited by the Queen Regent.

MR. DAVID PANTHER was the last ecclesiastic, who possessed this lucrative abbotship. During the commotions attending the reformation, church benefices were often seized on by those in power, without any lawful authority. John, Earl of Marr, afterwards Regent, (according to Mr. Nimmo) assumed the disposal of the revenues of this abbey, if he did not actually possess a considerable part of them: he had, during the reign of James V. been appointed commendator of Inch Mahome Priory, which, together with that of Rosneth in Dunbartonshire, were dependent on Cambuskenneth. After the reformation had taken place, we find Adam Erskine, one of his nephews, commendator of Cambuskenneth. Moreover the earl himself carried off the stones of the fabric to build his own house, still called Marr's work, in the town of Stirling.

IN 1562, by virtue of an order from Queen Mary and the privy council, an account was taken of all the revenues belonging to cathedrals, abbeys, priories, and other religious houses, that stipends might be modified to the reformed clergy, who were to have a third of the benefices. According to that account, the revenues of Cambuskenneth were as follows: 930*l.* 13*s.* 4½*d.* Scots money; 11 chalders, 11 bolls, 2 firlots of wheat; 28 chalders, 12 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks, 2 lippies of bear; 31 chalders, 6 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks, 2 lippies of meal, 19 chalders, 15 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks, 2 lippies of oats: in whole. 91 chalders, 15 bolls, 1 firlot, 2 pecks, 2 lippies.

AFTER the accession of James VI. to the crown of England, the temporality of Cambuskenneth, together with that of Dryburgh, and the  
 priory

priory of Inch Mahome, were conferred to John Earl of Marr, son of the regent, that, to use the terms of the grant, he might be in a better condition to provide for his youngest sons, whom he had by a lady, Mary Stewart, daughter of the Duke of Lennox, and a relation to his Majesty. The barony of Cambuskenneth, in which the monastery was situated, was settled by the Earl on Alexander Erskine, one of his sons, who dying without issue, it came to Charles Erskine, of Alva, his brother, whose posterity continued in the possession of it till about the year 1737, when it was purchased by the town-council of Stirling, for the benefit of Cowan's hospital, to which it still belongs.

THIS abbey was once an extensive building, but nothing of it at present remains, except a few broken walls, the bell tower, and staircase, which tower has lately been barbarously smeared over with whiting: some remains of the garden are also to be seen, and the burial place of K. James and his Queen: no traces of the church remain. One of the bells belonging to the monastery is said to have been for some time in Stirling; but, as tradition goes, the finest was lost in the river, as they were transporting it.

SEVERAL parliaments were held in this monastery, and here in 1326 the clergy, earls, and barons, with a great number of an inferior rank, swore fealty to David Bruce; and at the same time here was solemnized the marriage between Andrew Murray, of Bothwell, and Christian Bruce, sister to King Robert.

MANY of the abbots of this house were men of eminence in the political as well as literary line.

FINIS.

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